YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,107—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY. 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th „
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th „
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th „
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the **day previous** to Sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M.**, on **SATURDAY.** The attention of **Passengers** is called to the importance of having **their** Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and he Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,042	23rd Dec., 1900.

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Nov., 1900.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec.
„ Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901.	A Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2852	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2801	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd „	357	550	577 8	605	660
3rd „	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th December, 1900.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

G. DELAYA, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 29th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 29th November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 19th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 1st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th November, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseh.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

NOW on Show at our Fort Establishment a large Selection suitable for Children of all ages, comprising :

DOLLS
DOLLS' HOUSES
DOLLS' PERAMBULATORS
ROCKING HORSES
TRICYCLE HORSES
BUILDING BRICKS
PUZZLES
HORSES AND CARTS
MECHANICAL TOYS in great Variety
LEAD SOLDIERS, &c., &c.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut	Rs. 2-8	Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch	Rs. 1-0	Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES,

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

KEMP & Co., LD.,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. BOLTON & CO., are selling the surplus stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PLATED WARE.
SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
JEWELLERY.
POCKET BOOKS.
CARD CASES.
RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
SHAVING SETS.
TOYS in Great Variety.
STATIONERY.
PERFUMES.
SCENT BOTTLES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
ETC., ETC.

GIFTS
Suitable for Everybody.

Note Address—

KEMP & Co., LD.,
Next Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

HUNTLY BLEND.

A good wholesome Whisky at a Moderate Price.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30.) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

THE WAR! THE WAR ! ! !

Help the Britisher and British Industry,

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON :

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

WHEEL men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

ROYAL Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

ENFIELD is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

BICYCLES are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230 ;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	„	260	„	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	„	300	„	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	„	285	„	315
Lady's Model BM/C	„	230	„	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHA

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS :— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MR. CHARLES BERTRAM,

THE ROYAL AND IMPERIAL COURT MAGICIAN.

BERTRAM THE GREAT,

WILL GIVE TWO PERFORMANCES

SATURDAY, 1ST & MONDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

ENTIRELY NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

"ISN'T IT WONDERFUL ! !"

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the MAHOMEDANS will be held at the ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HALL, under the auspices of the ANJUMAN on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4-30 P.M., to devise means to raise a substantial subscription from the MUSALMANS in aid of the COUNTESS of DUFFERIN FUND. The Mahomedan Public is cordially invited to attend.

B. TYABJEE,
President, Anjuman-i-Islam.

FATEHALI SHAIK AHMED,
KAZI KABIRUDDIN,
Hon. Secretaries, Anjuman-I-Islam.

Musalman Members of the Committee C. D. Fund :—

FAZALBHOY VISRAM,
R. M. SAYANI,
NAJMUDDIN TYABJEE,
C. AMIRUDDIN,
HAJEE OMAR JAMAL,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA,
DAUDBHOY MUSABHOY,
CARIMBHOY IBRAHIM,
HAJEE KASSIM MITHA,
M. H. MAKHA,
ABDUL RAZZAK CIRTAS.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED, for 5 or 6 months at least, a good CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, having a thorough knowledge of Short-hand, on a salary of Rs. 90. Apply with testimonials to undersigned before 10th December, 1900.

SECRETARY and ACTING ENGINEER.
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Karachi, 24th November, 1900.

POSTAL NOTICE.

WITH effect from the 3rd proximo, Mails for places served by the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be CLOSED at the General Post Office at the hours given below :—

MAIL TRAIN.—At 7 P.M., in place of as at present 6-30 P.M.

MORNING PASSENGER TRAIN.—For places between Bombay and Ahmedabad 6-30 A.M. in place of as at present 7 A.M.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE BAXTER, has contracted TO SELL the property hereinafter described viz. All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground containing by admeasurement 98 2-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 725, new No. 5936, old survey No. 879, new survey No. 8706, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under A Ward No. 2247, Street No. 249, and which said premises are situate on the East side of Borah Bazar Street, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Gangjee Lukhmidas, on or towards the West by the said Borah Bazar Street, on or towards the North by the property of the said Gangjee Lakhmidas, and on or towards the South by the property of Ookerda Khetsey, and were formerly occupied by the tenants of the said Jamsetjee Bomanjee Baxter, and are now vacant.

All persons having or claiming to be interested in the said property by way of inheritance gift sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their office, at No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1900.

MULJEE RAGHAVJEE,
Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAHOMED EBRAHIM, HAJI HAROON EBRAHIM and ESMAIL EBRAHIM have contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described. All Persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered to be waived.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1900.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 212, 592, and Collector's new No. 1-1650, old Survey No. 541, and new Survey No. 1 A-78,41, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under D Ward No. 1303 (3) and Street No. 1 B Girgaum Back Road, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Girgaum Back Road at Girgaum, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East, West and South by the property of Rangildas Bhoocandas, and on or towards the North by the Girgaum Back Road.

MANSUKLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE :—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
176, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE of Printing, Writing, and Casing Papers, Writing Materials, Printing and Writing Ink, Books, Silver Leaves, Copper Foils, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Comroodin Abdool Rahim, an Insolvent Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th November, 1900 at 2-30 p.m. at No. 72, Sutar Chawl shop, consisting of bundles of foolscap, printing, royal, demy and brown papers of soors, French, Note, and post papers, blotting and silver papers, rolls of binding cloth and papers, envelopes, copying presses, printing and writing ink, casing papers, date racks, steel pens, penholders, pencils, inkstands, wafers, bronze powder, silver leaves, orsedue and copper, foils, excelsior oiled boards, twine cotton bandings, curling and drawing papers, T. squares, letter clips, paper boards, coloured paper glazed, blank-books pen racks, cards, letter scales, empty mehta boxes, pillows, show cupboards rulers, gum bottles, elastic bands, &c.

SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF LARGE C. I. SLUICES, BRANCH AND REDUCING PIPES, TAIL PIECES, AND CAST IRON SCRAPS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 4th December, 1900 at 3 P.M. at the Water Works Stores, at Chinchpoogli (near the Byculla Station), consisting 122 C. I. Branch Pipes 10in. to 32in. by 32in. 8 reducing pipes 6in. by 3in. to 20in. by 16in. ; 25 Tail pieces 4in. to 19in. and 11 C. I. sluices valve 7in. to 28in. and quantity of cast iron scraps will be on view from Wednesday, the 28 inst.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF NIGHT-SOIL DEPOT LANE.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December, 1900, at 5 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dhobie Hajee Abdulla Hajee Ebrahim, the following property, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of October, 1896, and indentures of further charge, respectively, dated the 19th day of May, 1897, and the 1st day of December, 1897.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 127 and 127 new No. 1039, old Survey No. 161, and new Survey No. 8016, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 516, 17, and 18, and Street Nos. 9-10 and 11, and all which premises are situated at Girgaum, on the north side of Night-soil Depot Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Kharsedjee Rustomji Daroowalla, on or towards the west by the property of Muncherjee Rustomjee Setna, on or towards the north by the property of Purshotum Vithoba and by the property of Gunesh Ramjee, and on or towards the south by the Night-soil Depot Lane, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagees, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 28th November, 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 6th December, 1900, at 3 P. M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Memorandum from the Acting Commissioner—Regarding the delivery and making over of charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner by Messrs W. L. Harvey and J. SLADEN, respectively.
2. Letter from the Acting Commissioner—Requesting sanction to his holding the office of Chairman of the Bombay Christian Burial Board.
3. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Reporting that of the members appointed by the Corporation the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola is the senior member who retires at the end of the current year. (b) Appointment of a member of the Joint Schools Committee.
4. Government Letter, General Department—Stating that owing to Mr. Adam's departure and other causes it has been found impracticable so far to constitute the Tribunal of Appeal contemplated in Section 48 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, but that Government will shortly write again on the subject.
5. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting how many houses during 1899-1900 have had additional storeys added to them.
6. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a monthly Return of Sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for October, 1900.
7. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's order, a transfer of Rs. 610 to meet an excess in the grant for the purchase of animals, Victoria Gardens.
8. Letter from the Secretary Joint Schools Committee—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committees Meeting held on the 7th November, 1900.
9. Letter to the President from the Honorary Secretary, Pasteur Institute of India, dated the 26th October, 1900—Applying for an annual subscription.
10. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding the Annual Report for 1899-1900.
11. Government Letter, Political Department—Intimating that the message of condolence on the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha was laid before Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and that the Secretary of State for India has requested that Her Majesty's appreciation of this expression of sympathy may be conveyed to the Corporation.
12. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on adulteration of Foods, Drinks and Drugs.
13. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting the number of Bicycles and Tricycles taxed and the amount of tax levied during the quarter ending the 30th September 1900.

Resolution of the Standing Committee :—

14. Recommending sanction to an alteration of the line of road through Cavel Street from Girgum Road to Kalbadevi Road.
15. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 3,078 for providing a shed for an Elephant at the Victoria Gardens.
16. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's order, a transfer of Rs. 2,730 for meeting an excess in the grant for Labour, Municipal Workshops.
17. Sanctioning subject to Corporation's order, a transfer of Rs. 2,890 for constructing a Blacksmith's shed at Devnar.
18. Recommending that Mr. Rustomji Adarji Nariman and others be informed that it is not intended to locate a dust-bin cart in the lane adjoining the Manockji Sett Agiary, Bazar Gate Street.
19. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a Return of Assessment of Properties for the quarter ending the 30th September 1900.
20. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding copy of a letter to his address from the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, reporting the result of his examination of Wells in B. Ward.
21. Government Letter, General Department—Confirming the appointment of Dr. J. A. Turner as Executive Health Officer.
22. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding an Abstract of the Accounts of the Board as they stood on the 30th September 1900, with the Auditors Report thereon.
23. Memorandum from the Commissioner Reporting as to the sale of Debentures of the second Instalment of the Plague Loan.
24. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding reports from the Divisional Health Officers for the quarter ending the 30th September, 1900.
25. Health Officer's Report for the 3rd quarter of 1900.
26. The Municipal Commissioner Administration Report for the year 1899-1900 together with the Standing Committee review thereof.
27. Letter from Mr. C. T. Burke—Resigning the office of President of the Corporation with effect from the 20th December, 1900.
28. Notice of motion from Mr. K. E. Dadachanji—For asking the Commissioner to state on what grounds licenses are granted or refused for use of premises for keeping horses, cattle, &c.

By Order of the President,

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 27th November 1900

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

8 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort ; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market : N. J. Wadia, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, has met with marked success in the treatment of Intermittent, Remittent and Jungle Fevers. Price Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS.—By a Permanent Photographic process. A neat Folding Card with greetings. 4 annas each.—CLIFTON & Co., Photographers, Medows Street.

NEW TWEED HATS, STRAW BOATERS and CAPS, the latest Fashion for Gent's wear. Silk Lined, Soft Cheviots and Homespuns, Smart and Stylish Straw Boaters, firm, Double Brims, Full Top Caps, Silk Lined—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

TOYS ! TOYS ! ! DOLLS ! ! DOLLS ! ! to suit Rich or Poor. At Prices beyond Competition. Every Requisite for X'MAS TREE HOLDERS at SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, by December 1st, COMPETENT and INTELLIGENT CLERK of good address, Apply by letter only. MANGER, "Bombay Gazette" office.

WANTED well-educated intelligent man as READER ; with experience preferred. Apply by letter only MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED a few COMPOSITORS, none but clean, fast men need apply on Nov. 30th to Superintendent, "Bombay Gazette."—Press.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

FOR SALE —Very superior AMERICAN FLOUR, suitable for making Pastry.—D. C. OOMRIGAR, opposite Crawford Market.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers ? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow, This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers, for rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routs in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 5 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS
OF
SPECIAL QUALITY
AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premium paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

TWO "GRAND PRIZES"

AWARDED TO

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

(LIMITED),

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the ***ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"*** given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FANCY ARTICLES FOR DECORATION.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th and FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 2 p. m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned at the Watson Building, Church Gate street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of bird cages, ice-boxes with refrigerators, Onyx marble gilt teapoys, sliding and table lamps, real marble, large size keyless clock under glass dome, bronze timepieces, bronze figures and busts, American rich electro-plateware, suitable for hotels, and messes, and clubs, Japanese tea and coffee sets, handsome folding screens and parcels. Majolica ware, singing bird with brass cage, large size musical box playing Hindustani tunes, etc.

Catalogues are ready, and the goods are on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Messrs. King, King and Co.'s Offices, valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of 2 drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, lined silk (tapestry, drawing room cabinets and chiffoniers, ottoman, marble top tables and teapoys, easy chairs, office seats, telescopic dining table, sideboard, dumb-waiter, arm chairs, revolving and plain top office tables, revolving book stand and glass book cases, new designed bedsteads, single and double almirahs and wardrobe, clothes presses, "Maharaj" folding harmonium by Soundy and Co., mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in good order, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY the 1st proximo at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Boyd's Ice Factory Mody Bay, Fort, handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, porcelainware, glass-ware, platedware, capeti, table ornaments, lamps, etc, the property of the late JAMES MOIR, Esq Junior.

The property will be on view from to-morrow.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TEMKAR STREET

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Huckma Nuggs and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shaik Ebrahim Saheb bin Shaik Abbas Chowlee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of April, 1893, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at New Town in Temkar Street, fronting the east side, formerly in the Sub-district of Mazagon and now in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the municipality under old No. 52, and new Ward E, No. 165 and Street No. 140-142, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1250, new No. 8148, old Survey No. 2-2348, and new Survey No. 3802 containing by admeasurement 72 and eight-ninths square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the said Temkar Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage on the north by the house of Memon Hajee Kamall Cassum and on the south by the house of Khuteezabibee and Edoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT AGREEPADA OR HAINSE ROAD PASSAGE No. 1.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Thucker Runchordass Anundjee and Rumabai, his wife, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shaik Sardar bin Shaik Babunbhai in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of January, 1896, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 29th day of April, 1896, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of fazundari ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Agreepada or Hainse Road Passage No. 1, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 443 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 4336, 4337 and 4346 and Street Nos. 31, 32 and 41 respectively and bounded on the east and north by the passage aforesaid, on the west by a water drain and on the south by the fazandari vacant ground and property of Dhurmajee Ramjee and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Shaik Sardar bin Shaik Babunbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai, Pakvasa and Chandulal, Solicitors for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF GROUND WITH THE BUILDING BUILT THEREON, SITUATE NEAR CLEVELAND BUNDER AT WORLEE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Banderia Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 22nd proximo, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz :—

All that piece of ground situate on the east side of the Cleveland Road, Worlee, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2601 square yards or thereabouts, together with the building standing thereon, and bounded on the east by land belonging to Mr. Cleveland between the creek and the premises, on the west by the Cleveland Road, on the north by the premised in lease to the Bombay Tile Company, Ld. and on the south by a private road belonging to Mr. Cleveland leading to the Bunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF BATTY FIELDS AT SAHR NEAR BAMAN WADA IN SALSETTE.

Under instruction from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Jose Augustino Pereira Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Samanwada on Sunday, the 23rd proximo, at 4 p.m.

A number of batty fields containing by admeasurement in all 6 acres and 39 gunthas or thereabouts and situate at Sahr in Salsette Tilla Thana. The ground rent payable in respect of these fields including local fund tax is Rs. 40-0-1 per year.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th November, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Mody Bay, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Chimanlal Nagindass and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bai Jamnabai, is POSPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

Under instructions from the General Storekeeper, G. I. P Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the stores not further required, consisting of tables, chairs, cots, crates, hoop-iron, wire iron galvanised, lamps, screw jacks, copying presses, zinc, old packing cases, scrap rubber, leather cuttings, leather cushions, ropes, empty drums, broken casks, chains, surgical instruments, clocks, old clothing, cloth cuttings, scrap paper, American organ, harmonium, and sundry other material, too numerous to mention.

ON SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3½ p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods &c., Also teak and blackwood house hold furniture consisting of chest of drawers, almyras, whatnot, easy-chairs, marble, top tables, dining tables, etc,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 strong-built dog-cart in very good order.
1 F. lea bitten Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 bray pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong built rali cart in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature office brougham.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 28th November, 1900.

MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FANCY GOODS MECHANICAL TOYS JEWELLERY WATCHES.

Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sales Room, in Apollo Street, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of new furniture of teak and blackwood, french, polished carved and plain, consisting of sofas, chairs, round, writing and dressing tables, with and without marble tops, miror door almyrahs, wardrobes, cloth presses, chest of drawers, side boards, perambulators, tricycles, show cases, cabinets, iron safe, glass and crockery table ornaments, vases, &c., bicycle, pictures, hanging and table lamps gold and silver watches, &c.

Property on view.

Jewellery watches ruby, emerald and pearl roses, hoop-rings, carstuds button etc flower vases, Album, soaps, cricket hats and balls, photo frams glassware, magic lanterns.

MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 28th November, 1900.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAI, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

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NOTICES.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.

BULLOCKS, COWS, BUFFALOES SUPPLIED in large numbers 200 heads of Cattle supplied a week. For terms apply to

F. K. PATEL,
General Contractor, Mhow.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive Tenders, at his office, Victoria Terminus, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1900, upto 1 P.M., (Gun Fire) for the purchase of :—

TWO LOTS OF SCRAP TIMBER

now lying in the Locomotive Works' Yards, Parel, and which can be seen on application.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the authorized forms which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT—To be made to the Railway's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th November, 1900.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

It will, I am sure, prove a useful and convenient book of reference to all concerned in the administration of the Criminal Law.—Hon. Sir C. A. WHITE, C. J., Madras.

Your digest is an excellent book . . . I have found it very useful.—R. GHOSH, Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.

The comprehensive Criminal Digest is a very valuable compilation.—"Indian Review," Madras.

I think it a most valuable compilation and well deserves its name.—Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY, H. C., Bombay.

It is a concise, careful, and well conceived compendium . . . I have put it to the test and found it very helpful.—N. M. SAMARTH, Vakil, Bombay.

This digest is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. It is by far the greatest criminal digest yet published in India.—"LAWYER," July, 1900.

PRICE Rs. 17, POSTAGE 6 Annas.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS PRIZES.

Rs. 3,000 ! Rs. 3,000 ! !

THREE THOUSAND RUPEES IN PRIZES.

1st Prize	...	1,000
2nd ,,	...	500
3rd ,,	...	250
Five prizes at Rs. 100 each	...	500
Five ,, ,, ,, 50 ,,	...	250
Ten ,, ,, ,, 20 ,,	...	200
Thirty ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,	...	300
Total Rs.	...	3,000

THE above Fifty-three Prizes will be drawn for, and given away to NEW SUBSCRIBERS of the "Indian Tit-Bits."

All you have to do is to send in your yearly subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits, amounting to Rs. 6, per money order, TO THE MANAGER, INDIAN TIT-BITS, 180, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET, CALCUTTA, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply, otherwise no notice will be taken.

Every subscriber will receive a numbered receipt, and the numbers will afterwards be drawn on the same principle as the "DERBY,"—the only difference is, that in the "Indian Tit-Bits" Drawing you stand a much better chance, as the Prizes are more numerous and the Competitors very few in comparison ; besides that the "Indian Tit-Bits" in itself is worth double the amount charged for. It is the only publication of its kind in India, and contains general knowledge, Short Stories, Illustrated Humour, Illustrated Fashion, etc., etc.

The Drawing will take place on Christmas Eve, in presence of representatives of the Local Press. Subscriptions must reach us not later than Thursday, the 20th December, 1900. The above conditions hold good if we will have at least 3,000 subscribers or more by the advertised time. Should we, however, happen to have less, we shall take off one rupee from each subscriber and devote it to the fund, i. e., if we will get only 2,000 subscribers, the Prizes will amount to Rs. 2,000, and so on.

WHO WE ARE.

That the "I. T.-B." is a thorough reliable concern, following will leave no shadow of a doubt :—

Publishers.—Messrs. J. CLEVEN & Co. ; BANKERS.—THE DELHI & LONDON BANK, Ld., Calcutta, and Messrs. THOMAS, COOK & SON, Bombay.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called
JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY
AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND
MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 2 bon.	1260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1265
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	63
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£231-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	111

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	511
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	465

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all		190
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	0	Nil	17
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	om.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	48
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	00
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs,50	1,920
China Mills Co. Ld.	850	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	435
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	660
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	340
Coorla Mills	..	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	250
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	240
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,250
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	460
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	400
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	3,430	1,000	1,000	20	30
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	158
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	110
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	530
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,825
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1790
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	55
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,485
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	180
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	560
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	530
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,210
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	262½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	575
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Ni	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	195xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,875
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,760
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	dvd 4	66
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	725
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	163
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	52
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct,	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	354
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	131
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	Nil	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	470
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		50	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	155
Telephone Co.	200	251	100	1½	27½

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

2 3-4 per cent Consols……………£ 98 1-2 unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes ……………… £100 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan……£110 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities …£64 13-16 ,,
Bar Silver in London……………29 9-16 plus 1-16
Do New York ……………64 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris …25'12 plus 1-2
Do New York……………4'85 3-8 plus 3-8
Discount, Bank of England ……4 per cent. unchanged
Do Short London Bills ….4 per cent. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills ……4 per cent. ,,

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000 for Egypt.

EXCHANGE.

THERE has been very little doing to-day. Telegraphic Transfer for January has not been obtainable at 1s. 4d. One Bank quoted 1s. 4 5-32d. for ready 3 month's sight bills in the afternoon, but it is doubtful if they could have been sold at this rate. Quotations are :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer ………1s. 3 15-16d.
,, Demand………………………1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits ……………1s. 4 3-16d.
,, ,, Francs ……………169 1-2
30 days' sight Japan……………148 1-2
,, ,, Shanghai ……………209
Silver, London……………………… 29 9-16
,, New York …………………… 64

COTTON.

REUTER's telegrams to hand this morning state that the Liverpool Cotton Market on Monday closed easier ; Surats were steady ; and Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 500 bales and Imports nil. Surat 200 bales. Spot 5 19-32 = —3-32. Arrivals closed flat.

Futures Liverpool—

Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5'28	5'25	5'28	5'20	5'5
—9-64	—9-64	unchanged	—3-64	—4-64

In New York the Receipts at the Ports were 45,000 ; last year they totalled 42,000 bales. There were no shipments to Great Britain, but to Continent 43,000 bales were shipped.

	Bales.
Mid.-Uplands are quoted …………	10 1-8—1-8
Futures, month of Feruary…………	9'57—29
Do. do. of May …………	9'51—29

PIECE-GOODS.—Any little demand there was last week has fallen off in all directions, and buyers are absolutely indifferent at the moment to first buying.

Owing to the heavy decline in price both in the American and Home Markets, Cotton in Bombay opened this morning same 3 to 4 rupees lower than yesterday's rates. The sales reputed to-day are 350 bales Karanja at Rs. 215 ; 100 bales Kachgaon at Rs. 202 ; 300 bales Akola, Rs. 217 to Rs. 218 ; 100 Pachora at Rs. 202 ; 200 Broach at Rs. 235 ; 250 Khangam at Rs. 214 1-2.

The receipts of various growths of cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding period in the previous season were as follows :—

	Yesterday	Since 1st Oct. 1900	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	1,278	6,333	14,174
Barsee and Nugur	159	4,372	1,290
Berar	1,800	13,872	17,269
Hingunghat	83	423	494
Dhollera	...	1,524	21,217
Broach	...	180	4,643
Compta and Dharwar	248	5,659	8,182
Westerns	65	1,339	443
Bengals	2497	15,651	58,959
Sind	306	151	3,305
Persian	...	1,025	225
American	...	673	2,227
Egyptian	...	1,579	2,435
Other sorts	...	594	793
Total	6,436	53,375	135,656

FREIGHT.—The market is dull and nothing of importance has been reported to-day. Liverpool shipments are quoted from 15 to 16 shillings per ton. Quotations for other ports remain unchaged.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Subjoined are the total Imports of Gold and Silver into Bombay since the departure of the last English mail :—

	Rs.	
Gold Bars ………	279,035	
Silver ,, ………	301,624	besides silver bars on Government account for Rs. 17,40,000.
Silver Coins………	53,099	

SILVER.

When the last mail left Home, the London price of Silver had fallen 3-16d. to 1-4d., namely, to 29 7-16d. per ounce for both spot and forward business. Silver was freely offered on American account, and the price fell to the Indian parity, India would have bought more perhaps had there been any certainty of the currency quotations being maintained. Bombay quoted Rs. 75 1-4 spot and Rs. 75 1-2 forward ; while the Calcutta price, which was then the higher was Rs. 75 7-16 and Rs. 75 11-16 respectively. There was more business doing in silver in Calcutta at the time because, owing to the heavy work placed upon the Bombay mint, the British dollar was being coined in Calcutta. While rupee paper was steady in India at about Rs. 97 5-8 (Bombay being the better market) the London price had risen to within a fraction of £65, if not quite that figure.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

THE following Memo shews the amount of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for London at Calcutta between the 2nd and 8th November 1900 :—

3 1-2 per cents ………………	30,400
Add Balance against London as per last published statment	21,87,03,134
,, Amount enfaced at Bombay and Madras………………	2,50,000
,, of Loan Certificates transferred to London Book debt	……
	21,89,83,534
Deduct amount written off in the London Registers …………	53,500
Grand Total Rs…	21,89,30,034

The above figures exclude consideration of the following conponed paper of which the transfers between London and India do not pass through the books of the Public Debt office :—

4 1-2 of 1879 under discharged ……	500
3 1-2 of 1854-55 ………………	1,05,83,500
Rs.	1,05,87,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 97-4, both for cash and early settlement. A large amount of business has been reported at this rate for near delivery. There are sellers at Rs. 97-2 for January 1901.

SHARES.

The market is steady. Petit's are quoted Rs. 1790 and Bank of Bombay shares Rs. 1,260. Other shares remain at previous quotations.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

REUTER wires Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat at 46 1-4 for April-May shipment to Dunkirk and there are sellers at this rate. Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore is quoted at 43 1-2 for April-May to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkik. Rapeseed Brown is 39 1-2 for same months and ports. Linseed stands at 49 3-4 for April-May, Dunkirk. The market is easier in all these grades.

WHEAT.—The market is quiet and only a few small transactions with Marwadi merchants have been put through. White Delhi wheat remains unaltered, the price being the same as yesterday—namely, Rs. 48.

LINSEED.—The market is rather easier, but no business is reported. Linseed bold (old) has fallen an anna, and now stands at Rs. 10-7. New Linseed remains at Rs. 8-9.

RAPESEED.—The market is quite, with little or no business. Brown Cawnpore (old) is still procurable at Rs. 8, and new crop half an anna less than yesterday, namely Rs. 6-7-6. Delhi description stands at Rs. 6-9, Yellow Cawnpore is to-day Rs. 7-3 and Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-12.

POPPYSEED. is firm and the rates this evening are Rs. 8-14 for old and Rs. 7-12 for new crop.

CASTOR SEED.—The market is steady with good enquiry. Business to some extent has been done both in old and new crops at Rs. 37-8 for the former and Rs. 33-4 for the latter—the rates we quoted yesterday.

GINGELLY SEED.—is easier with small enquiry. The closing rates are :—

(New Seed) 50 per cent.	Rs 40.	per cwt,	
,, 75 ,,	Rs. 41	,,	
,, 15 ,,	Rs. 42-8	,,	
Red ………………	Rs. 40-	,,	

PRODUCE.

The following is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday's receipt. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1899. cwts.
Wheat	7,815	2,193,720	4,974,911
Linseed	1,741	720,263	2,057,161
Rapeseed	729	622,577	1,947,686
Gingellyseed	14,361	1,233,486	1,304,717
Poppyseed	13	454,205	584,145
Groundnuts	45	46,086	142 042
Castorseed	996	515,076	879,978
Rice	5,503	12,834,123	6,047,308
Myrabollams	3,968	* 303,133	……

* Since 1st April.

THE EGYPTION COTTON CROP.

THE past month has not had much influence on the result of the crop, because although on the one hand the temperature was high and favourable to the cotton trees on the other the damage mentioned at the time was much more serious than was believed at the time. The first picking has already been gathered, and the second also is nearing completion. The two together are reported as being 15 to 35 per cent. less than last year, according to provinces and localities. The third picking is very much compromised, and the amount will not be important. The yield on ginning continues to be on an average 4 per cent less than last year. The reports from Upper Egypt and Fayoum are even more unfavourable than those of Lower Egypt. According to the above information, and taking into account the increase of acreage planted this year, the crop is estimated at 5,250,000 cantars.

PIECE-GOODS.—In the Home Markets. Transactions in cloth (writes a Manchester correspondent) are certainly not of large dimensions, though here and there rather more business is reported owing to sellers accepting previous prices after having tried for an advance during the past few days. Sellers of India goods disposed to accept easy prices are not without orders, but reports of business are irregular both among buyers and sellers. The workable demand for Calcutta and Bombay is quieter, but offers for Madras sometimes result in sales, though the business is of a partial character. There are rumours of a quiet trade of a miscellaneous character for several of the smaller Asiatic markets. There is nothing fresh to report regarding the demand for China, but it is stated that clearances of goods in Shanghai are proceeding quietly for some markets. Buyers for some of the South American outlets are giving out orders for printing and finishing goods. Business for the Mediterranean markets is occasionally spoken of. In some quarters business in cloths for dyeing is mentioned.

Imports	1898-99	1899-1900
From India, via Bombay and Bunder Abbas	£123,328	£142,099
From Russian Territory	£163,322	£178,708
From Europe via Turkey & Tabriz	£ 47,300	£ 46,514
From Afghanistan	£ 26,572	£ 9,778
	£360,522	£377,099
Export		
To India	£ 37,557	£ 42,466
To Russian Territory	£134,792	£147,075
To Afghanistan	£ 30,563	£ 33,686
	£192,912	£222,227

TEXTILE MACHINERY.

The following off in the Home shipments of textile machinery to Russia is still observable, but the figures are nevertheless still compared with the showing for other markets, the amount sent to the United States, for instance, being small in comparison, notwithstanding the active construction of mills in Southern States. The continent has also continued to be a good buyer of Spinning and Weaving machinery, although reports as to the condition of the textile industries there excepting the cotton industry in France, have not been favourable. India and Japan still take supplies, which may, however, be mainly for repairs, while the China demand has become all but extinct.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th Nov., as compared with the statement of 6th Nov. :—

	November 6. Rs.	A.	P.	November 13. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	0	0	1,01,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,36,41,215	5	3	1,43,20,460	5	6
Other Deposits, &c.	6,67,85,162	8	2	6,77,273,61	11	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,42,394	6	6	3,42,295	15	9
Sundries	19,31,912	11	2	18,22,523	3	1
Rs.	11,29,00,684	15	1	11,43,12,641	4	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	80,37,330	0	0	87,22,728	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	78,33,873	8	0	78,69,607	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,70,85,475	4	9	1,70,47,412	10	10
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,45,01,711	6	5	2,50,01,141	9	7
Bills discounted, &c.	1,52,56,133	7	4	1,60,95,967	13	1
Balances with other Banks.	13,10,045	0	3	13,27,738	5	1
Bullion	514	8	4	514	8	4
Dead Stock	16,02,537	1	6	15,99,563	6	9
Stamps	10,449	14	1	10,552	14	5
Sundries	8,70,045	7	10	8,70,954	3	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office a.	1,39,41,128	13	3	1,36,12,945	10	10
Do. at Branches b	2,24,51,410	7	4	2,21,53,514	13	6
Rs.	11,29,00,684	15	1	11,43,12,641	4	0

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,04,000	1,56,000	4,000	2,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	226	338	9	573
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	13,74,928	27,51,228	38,830	41,64,986
Total for 16 weeks	14,78,928	29,07,228	42,830	44,28,986
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,056	2,32,630	1,634	3,25,320
Per mile of Ry. do.	198	505	3	706
Total to corresponding date do.	13,92,283	31,86,167	28,399	46,06,849

Decrease for the week …………Rs. 61,320
Do. to date ……………… ,, 1,77,803

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1900, on 17'28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	200	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	5,192	2,058	27	7,277
Total for 16 weeks	5,592	2,258	27	7,877
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	458	439	2	899
Per mile of Ry. do.	37	25	..	52
Total to corresponding date do.	6,408	4,138	39	10,585

Decrease for the week…………Rs. 299
Do. to date ……………… ,, 2,708

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch
Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera
State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th October 1900, on 1644'39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	2,78,000	7,000	3,90,000
Or per mile of Railway	64	169	4	237
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	16,38,066	42,30,314	83,932	59,52,312
Total for 16 weeks	17,43,066	45,08,314	90,932	63,42,312
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,20,292	4,58,031	5,717	5,84,040
Per mile of Ry do.	73	278	4	355
Total to corresponding date do.	17,39,694	50,48,934	1,08,982	68,97,610

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 2-54m., 3-2a. Low water, 8-59m., 8-27a. Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur left Bombay on Monday afternoon for his capital.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay to be held to-day, in the rooms of the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society at the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., the following paper will be read :—"Parsee Life in Parsee Songs, Part I Cradle Songs," by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A.

THE FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Slanford charged Isaac Joonas, a Mahomedan Mistry, with committing a rash and negligent act, and thereby, causing the deaths of Lilbai and Bhicoobai, the two women, who were killed by the collapse of a house in Arthur Road, on the 17th instant. The case was remanded.

STEALING A NAME PLATE.—Francis Fernandes, a servant in the employ of Mr. S. F. Bilimoria, pleader, was charged with the theft of a brass name-plate, valued at Rs. 15, the property of his master. On the theft being discovered a report was made to the police, who succeeded in recovering the property. Accused said he was drunk at the time but nevertheless he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

TROUBLESOME GHARIWALLAS—At the Esplanade Police Court, Constable Gorman placed before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, four hack victoria-drivers who were charged with refusing to convey him from Prince's Dock to St. George's Hospital on the plea that their horses were worn out. The accused stated that the constable offered to give them four instead of six annas, which was their legal fare for the distance. The magistrate convicted them of illegally refusing a fare and fined them Rs. 3 each.

WAS IT A SUICIDE ?—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Tookaram Dhurmaji, a Hindu. The deceased arrived in Bombay about a week ago from Mahdur, in search of employment. He was on Sunday morning admitted into the hospital suffering from arsenic-poisoning. On being questioned by the house-surgeon, deceased stated that he purchased two annas' worth of arsenic on the previous day and placed it in his pocket. Some time after he bought one anna worth of native sweets and put it in the same pocket. He then went to the Kennedy Sea Face and there ate the sweets which had got mixed up with the arsenic in his pocket, with the result that he became giddy. The deceased further said that he had no friends or relatives in Bombay, and that he had purchased the arsenic to kill rats in his native country. He died in the hospital on Monday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Kondibai, a young Hindu woman, aged eighteen, wife of a fruiterer, who resides at Ali Oomer Street. The husband deposed that deceased did not do household work properly especially the cooking, and played about and used to gossip with neighbours. He occasionally reprimanded her. On Saturday last the husband had to tax her again for not cooking the food. She became sullen and began to cry. Next evening when the husband returned home, he found his wife unconscious. He took her to the J. J. Hospital, where the young woman was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. She died in the hospital the next evening. The evidence of a licensed vendor of opium went to show that accused had purchased half-a tola of opium from his shop at Null Bazaar on Sunday. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THEFT AT THE MINT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Babajee Itto with stealing a silver bar, weighing 26 tolas, and other bars of silver, in all 75 tolas, valued at Rs. 76, the property of her Majesty's Mint. From the evidence it appears, that on Monday night, Mr. Brown Warden, of the Mint, stopped accused as he was going inside the milling department and took him into a room, where he questioned him. Accused denied having anything of value in his possession, but subsequently 29 tolas of silver were recovered. The police also recovered two silver waist-chains, a set of studs, and some bars of silver, which were claimed as the property of the Mint. His Worship sentenced accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	1	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	0	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	1	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	28
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	14
Total	18	7	114
Total plague deaths to date	80,172	66,330	
Same date last year	27	19	132

PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE following are the plague returns of the Poona City from the 25th to 26th November :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Raste	1	0
Shukurwar	2	1
Kasba	5	4
Shanvar	2	3
Ganj	1	1
Raviwar	2	2
Sadashiv	1	1
Somwar	1	1
Total	15	13

Ttotal mortality, 15.

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 790, as compared with 763 during the previous week. Of the total number 58 died from plague and 2 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 62 and 3, respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 959, while that of plague was 137.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending November 16 were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	88	46
Poona (including Cantonment)	176	254
Districts.		
Surat	5	2
Thana	23	20
Nasik	33	26
Poona (excluding City)	22	23
Satara	2	1
Ahmednagar	1	0
Belgaum	306	221
Dharwar	51	49
Kanara	3	3
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	28	17
Kolhapur	51	32
Boroda territory	13	8
Aundh	2	2
Savanur	13	16
Total	821	627
Week ending 9th Nov.	1,160	880
Total to date	411,766	322,435

Karachi, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira Broach, Khandeish, Sholapur, Kolaba, Ratnagiri Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind) Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot Aden and Bhor were free during the week.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice.)

MOTHER AND SONS.

FREDERICK JOHN SKINNER VS. MRS. L. J. WILLIS AND G. S. SKINNER.

HIS Lordship disposed of the suit instituted by the plaintiff against his mother, Mrs. L. J. Willis, and his brother George Spencer Skinner. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff and the second defendant. He said the suit was instituted to recover certain shares under the will of the plaintiff's father. The first defendant, the mother, had realised the property and had married again, and was now residing at Mhow. She had since handed over the property to the two sons on the understanding that she was to receive the interest on the same down to the time of her death. The parties accordingly consented to an order being made in the above terms. His Lordship accordingly passed a consent decree.

AN AGENT'S COMMISSION.

LUKHUMSEY NAPPOO AND OTHERS VS. PANJIBHAI NATHUBHAI AND OTHERS.

THE first plaintiff appeared in person. The defendants did not appear. The plaintiff said between 1895 and 1899, his firm had acted as the agents of the defendants, receiving one per cent. commission. Large transactions had taken place between them, and on the 4th November 1899 the defendants, on the accounts being adjusted, owed a balance of Rs. 8,612-8-0. The claim was for that amount with interest and costs, or Rs. 9,177-14-0 in all. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed with costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

A TEACHER AND HIS PUPIL.

PEROZSHAH HORMUSJEE MASTER VS. DADA MIYA DAIAL JAFFER.

THE plaintiff claimed from the defendant the sum of Rs. 2,063-9-2, for principal and interest due on a promissory note, dated 20th April, 1900, with interest and costs. Mr. Davar and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Unwalla and Perozshah, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that by a promissory note in Gujeratee, executed in Bombay on 20th April 1900, the defendant promised to pay to the plaintiff on demand the sum of Rs. 2,000 for value received, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum. Plaintiff had demanded of the defendant Rs. 2,063-9-2, the total amount due on the note, but the defendant had failed to pay.

The defence was that the defendant had no recollection of his having executed the alleged promissory note, and he denied that he received any consideration or value for the note. Defendant said that, if he did execute the note, he executed it while he was so drunk as to be incapable of understanding the effect of such execution, and by the undue influence and fraud of the plaintiff, who was employed by the defendant's father to teach the defendant English on a salary of five rupees per mensem. Defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

At the close of the enquiry, his lordship held that the plaintiff had failed to prove his claim. His history was improbable upon the face of it. The defendant's account seemed to be more probable and natural under the circumstances of the case. The suit was dismissed with costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

DISPUTE ABOUT A RACE HORSE.

C. A. ELLIS VS. C. G CRAIG AND TWO OTHERS.

MR. Davar on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a rule *nisi* for an interim receiver to be appointed to take charge of the race-horse Gnullo, which he alleged was being wrongfully retained by the defendants C. G Craig and two others. Plaintiff claimed that he had purchased the horse from a Mr. Jackson, of Ceylon, and when the defendants had been called upon to deliver it they had refused to do so. His Lordship granted the application, appointing Mr. M. Macleod, Official Assignee, receiver of the horse.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 26.

ON Tuesday pressure is about the normal over the south of the Peninsula, but lower than usual over Central and Northen India, hence gradients are lighter than the average but otherwise barometric conditions are fairly normal. Winds are generally westerly over Northern India, northerly over the Bay area and south wasterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula. The force is genelly below the normal. The mean temperature has fallen over a part of Sind and Gujarat and slightly over the Peninsula, but has generally risen elsewher. The heat is greater than usual for the time of the year, except in parts of Burma and Madras. The excess is greatest over north-west India and the Deccan and the maximum temperature exceeded ninety degrees at several stations along the west coast and in North Bombay. Yesterday the highest reading recorded having been 95 degrees at Surat. The temperature is lower than usual in Baluchistan, where a frost is reported. There have been showers in Ceylon and a slight fall of rain in Sibsagar. But no rain elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST OF NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

THE pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, westerly or north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Rajkot, Bhavnagar-Para and Malegaon, and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Nagapatam and generally light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 47° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are small, and the skies are partially cloudy in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and at Mangalore and Ratnagiri.

About an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo.

The weather on and off the Coromandel Coast is slightly unsettled, and conditions are becoming slightly favourable for local rain. In Ceylon rain is to be expected.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ST. MARY-LE-BONE.

FIVE hundred years ago a licence was granted by Bishop Braybrooke to remove the old-church at Tyburn and to build a new one of stones or flint dedicated to St. Mary, near the brook or bourne. Thereafter the parish of Tyburn became known as St. Mary-le-Bourne, the Marylebone or Marybone of our own time. The quincentenary of the dedication has this week been celebrated in the old parish church of Marylebone, in High-street, now a chapel-of-ease to the large edifice in the main road, wherein Robert Browning was married to Elizabeth Barrett. The original mother church was taken down in 1741, and the present building—the smallest church in London, it is said—built in its stead. On May 10, 1606, "Sir Francis Bacon was married—to his young wench in Maribone Chapel. He was clad from top to toe in purple, and hath made himself and his wife such store of fine raiment of cloth of silver and gold that it draws deep into her portion." So said Sir Dudley Carleton. Hogarth depicts the interior of the old church in "The Marriage," No. 5 of the "Rake's Progress" series, and James Figg, the prize-fighter, whose portrait is given in the second plate, was buried here in 1734. To the existing little church Lord Byron was brought from Holles-street to be baptised on March 1, 1788, and fifteen years later Horatio Nelson Thompson, daughter of Nelson and Lady Hamilton, was christened. For long Dickens lived and worked at No. 1, Devonshire-terrace, close by, where his favourite raven died in 1841. The baptism in "Dombey and Son" took place in the church ; moreover, the clerk whom Dickens is said to have had in mind when writing died only a brief time ago.—"Literature."

Sore Throat
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Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
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OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS,
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BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

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N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Pot Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Marsa, 4,451 tons, Captain C A Adams sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,095 tons, Captain R B Kedslie, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein, 12th November, via Colombo and Cochin, with a cargo of timber and coir yarn.

THE B I S N Co's s s Avala, 2,388 tons, Captain F W Langworthy, arrived in Bombay, on Monday evening from Calcutta, 7th November, with a general cargo, three horses and three deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,330 tons, Captain G Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss King, Mrs Wishart and infant, Mrs Forteith and two children.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rathwell, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi, 24th Novemmer, via Katiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Bright, Mr Metharam, Mr Narayen and friend and 338 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J R Robertson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J A L Scott, Mr W A Snell, Mr C G Henderson, Mr G S Morrison, Mr W Blackman, Mr Gopaldas, Dr R J Petigan, Mr T H R Lang, Master Geo Savage, Miss Queenbrough, Mr Manwar, Miss Dekaitiger, and 210 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—NOVEMBER 27.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Tientsin	2555	Daniel			P & O Co
Patrick Stewart		Tindall	Wet Basin	30-11	I G T Steamer
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Foreric	2591	White			M M & Co
Ehrenfels	3533	Gramberg			Glade & Co
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Adana	2178	Smith			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Whitehead			M M & Co
Robert Irvine	2331	MacKay			Ralli Bros
Secundra	1675	Groom	Calcutta		M M & Co
Nadir	2011	Morgan			T M & Co
Aurora	1856	Green			A Montochoffe
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Sheikh	2828	Jones			M M & Co
Sirdhana	2073	Smith			M M & Co
Oriental	3085	Jephson			P & O Co
Kola	497	Robertson			M M & Co
Skidley	2421	Coulson			M M & Co
Minto		Fletcher		28-11	R I M S
Oolobaria	3420	Hurst			M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Rothwell			M M & Co
Canning		Marsack			R I M S

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent.
A	Mikado	2306	Ward	Havre & Antwerp	5-12	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Chisholm	1681	Warfolk			F Muir & Co
C	Henry Balckow	639	Labatt	Red Sea	29-11	B&P S N Co
D	Clan Stuart	1329	Milne	Mauritius	30-11	H G Ajani
F	Chusan	2852	Bennett	China		P & O S N Co
H & J	Canara	1215	Stebbing	Z'bar	30-11	M M & Co
K	Ballaarat	2860	Field			P & O Co
M	Ashruf	2202	Newby	Calcutta		H C Joosub
O	Brantwood	2295	Robertson	Rotterdam		R Bomanjee
P	Serius	1291	Branth	Hamburg		W M Bell
R	Naderi	1169	Hansen	Singapore	1-12	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent.
Bahaduri	829	Ahamed	K'chee	27-11	Shepd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahamed	Bhowngr	27-11	Do
Indravati	513	Adam	G Port	29-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date*	Agent
5	Avala	2388	Langworthy	Calcutta	1-12	M M & Co
7	Imperator	2320	Fellner	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
8	Stanley Hall	2660	Browne	Liverpool	2-12	K N & Co
9	Worsley Hall	2238	Black	Kurrachee	5-12	K N & Co
10	Itola	3361	Magenis	Calcutta	1-12	M M & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfit	London	1-12	P & O Co
15	Bombay	2019	Fraser	London	8-12	J M & Co
16	Booldana	2860	McChellord	Repairing		M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Agent
Meshtari	1112	Barron	Calcutta	B & P S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Avala s	Langworthy	Calcutta, Nov 7.
27	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Nov 24.
	R I M S Canning	Marsack	Rangoon, Nov 17.
	Megna s	Williams	Rangoon, Nov 15.
	Caledonien s	Rozhano	Taku, Oct 13.
	Byculla s	Kedslie	Moulmein, Nov. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, &c.
	Marsa s	Adams	Calcutta.
	Upada s	Houstoun	Calcutta, &c.
	Persia s	Mitchell	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Chusan, for China.
" Oolobaria, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 27.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia, s—37 packages provision, Eduljee and Co; 3 cases soap, E, M. Abdeally; 22 cases cheese, D. Cowasjee; 44 cases wine and 101 cases gin D. Dadabhoy; 9 cases medicine G, Balakidas; 6 cases medicine H. Mooljee & Co; 63 packages confectionary, and provision B Nuzerally; 18 cases provision F. Rustomjee & Co; 9 cases medicine H. Mooljee & Co.

Clydesdale s—10 packages surgical appliances F. S. Madon & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—133 cases brandy D. Dadabhoy; 90 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—55 bales wool, M Ruttonsey; 70 cases wool, D Nagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1 pot rosa oil, F M Rahimbhoy; 40 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 11 bales hides, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales hemp, J Chaves and Co; 5 bales silkwaste, H E Bode and Sons; 25 bales skins, Rustomjee M Kooka; 35 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—6,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—3,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Stanley Hall s—6,000 cwt gingellyseed, N Khairaz and Co; 200 cwt gum, H Virdhore; 7,500 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 76 cwts kus, kus roots, Shinjee Damjee.
Caledonien s—5 cwt rapeseed, J Fachiri.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—6 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 2 bales carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 605 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—62 cases opium, B and P S N Co; 313 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 1,000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 1,700 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, Tata and Co; 300 bales twist, Talati and Co; 24 bales twist, N B Mody and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—174 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 350 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, A E J Abraham; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 23 bales twist, J David; 325 bales twist, N J Abraham.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th November.

1. The Battalion will parade at 6-30 a.m. to-morrow Thursday the 29th instant on the Oval for Drill under the Adjutant. Dress—Drill order Khaki.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars as follows:—Byculla School:—One Double Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 6 a.m.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company No 4929 Vol WF Bennett.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th November.

1. There will be 10 inch and 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters tomorrow at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next, the 1st prox, at 4 p.m., sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. No. 4 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.

3. Members are reminded that the march back from Colaba North Fort to the Club after Gun Target practice counts as a Company Drill.

4. A pair-horse brake will leave Byculla Bridge on Saturday next, at 3-45 p m to convey members of No 2 Company to Gun Target Practice at Colaba North Fort.

By Order,
C. C. KUNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Cinderella Dance will be held at the Club on Saturday, December 1st, particulars of which can be seen on the notice board. No invitations will be issued after Friday, Nov. 3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JACKSON—November 21, at 44, Park Street, the wife of William Jackson, Barrister, of a son.
KINNEY—November 24, at 15-1 Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of Alex P Kinney, of twin sons, still born.
LONGMUIR—November 23, at 1, Store Road, Calcutta, the wife of J A Longmuir, of a son.
SCOTLAND—November 18, at Etawah, the wife of Major D W Scotland, I M S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

OWEN—COWLEY—November 10, at St James' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev W J Wickins, Chaplain, Charles John Owen, eldest son of the late J C Owen, to Minnie Emily, youngest daughter of H R Cowley, late of E B State Railway, Stores Dept. and grand-daughter of the late Major P Cowley, Ordnance Dept.

DEATHS.

BYRNE—November 24, at Tezpur, William Edwin Gerald, the dearly beloved son of Constance and O A Byrne, aged 2 years and 4 months.
DANIELL—November 21, at Kaliti Tea Estate, S Sylhet, Alfred Claremont Daniell, Manager, aged 33 years.
MACTAVISH—November 18, at Naraingunge, of cholera, Blanche, the beloved wife of Duncan Mactavish, and youngest daughter of the late Captain Edward Martin Hogge, R N, aged 45 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1900.

MR. R. I. BRUCE, C.I.E., formerly Political Agent in Baluchistan, and late Commissioner of the Derajat Division of the Punjab, has just published, through Messrs. Longmans and Co., a bulky volume, entitled "The Forward Policy and its Results." Its sub-title is "Thirty-five Years' Work amongst the Tribes of Our North-Western Frontier of India," and that is the more appropriate, for the work is autobiographical rather than a treatise on our Frontier Policy as the title would imply. Prefacing the volume, Mr. Bruce explains that it had been his intention to publish "these memoirs" long ago, and the phrase "these memoirs" best describes the work. They are instructive as well as interesting, and besides being a record of thirty-five years' good work, they will help to a better understanding of the frontier disturbances which so frequently crop up. How best to remedy the defects in our relations with the Border Tribes is a question on which Mr. Bruce is entitled to speak, and, perhaps wisely, he does not dwell on the Forward Policy as it bears on great imperial problems of the most effectual means of checking the advance of Russia, or the nature our relations should assume with regard to Afghanistan, but confines his remarks more particularly to showing how it affects the pacification of our Borderland, the civilisation of the tribes themselves, the bringing of them into line with ourselves and identifying their interests with our interests "in the great scheme for the defence, strengthening and consolidation of our frontier up to the boundary of our Ally, the Amir of Afghanistan, as defined under the Durand Agreement." We travel almost to the end of the volume before we get to the matter which is to justify its title, where we find that Mr. Bruce, by way of expounding his views on the general subject, conveniently reproduces the memorable speech of Lord Roberts in the House of Lords in March, 1898, in the debate on the subject of British relations with the neighbouring tribes on the north-west frontier and the Tirah Campaign. The views expressed by Lord Roberts, and endorsed by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Salisbury on that occasion, are the views of Mr. Bruce, and those, summarised, hold it as essential we should continue to exercise an influence over the tribes, that influence not being possible without intervention and permanent control, and that the only "friendly influence" of value to our Government is that which is founded in respect for the suzerain power, and on mutual intercourse and reciprocal relations, their country being open for us to come and go in as ours is for them.

As long as there is a "purdah" in their country, Mr. Bruce believes the mullahs and other evil-disposed factions will hatch all manner of intrigues and villainies behind it, and we can never really know what goes on, or prevent it, while the tribes at large regarding it as an infallible sign of weakness on our part, see that they can utilise it to evade their engagements and despise us accordingly. They will, if we let them, accept our arms, take our money and arm themselves without our having one substantial guarantee that they will not turn against us at the first opportunity. Many years ago when Sir Robert Sandeman with Mr. Bruce was dealing with the Marris and Bugtis the latter declared that with them independence meant bloodshed, desolation, risk and danger in every shape and form, and in the interests of peace and civilisation it was absolutely necessary that they be brought under some paramount power. The only title to independence Mr. Bruce would admit to be theirs, was "that of the pirate or highway robber, having cut themselves adrift from all wholesome governing authority, thereby obtaining a license to cut throats and murder and plunder their neighbours." There was, he said, in the minds of these men, a natural instinct that this spurious independence was not permanent and it was only the evil-doers who make plunder and bloodshed pay, who resist being brought again under a sovereign authority. The chiefs and men of position who possess landed property and a stake in the country, look on the state of affairs as unwholesome and regard the intervention which restores their country to a healthy condition with gratitude. "Nothing," wrote Mr. Bruce, many years ago, "has done more mischief than the encouragement of the theory that these tribes are independent, or tends so much to keep them outside the pale of civilisation." Many years' subsequent work among the tribes has only confirmed Mr. Bruce in the opinion he thus expressed and what he wrote of the Marris and Bugtis in 1884 is, he is persuaded, equally true about the Mahsud Waziris to-day. Lord Curzon will find in Mr. Bruce's work approval of his contentions in regard to Chitral and of his theory that "the tribesmen are familiar with our alphabet, and its two symbols are Forward and Backward." "If we knit the frontier tribes into our Imperial system in time of peace and make their interests ours," once wrote Sir Robert Sandeman, "they will certainly not oppose us in time of war, and as long as we are ready to hold our own we can certainly depend on their being on our side."

How best to remedy the defects in our relations with the border tribes, is the subject of the concluding chapter of Mr. Bruce's book. To begin with it is indispensable that the entire North-Western frontier shall be directly under our authority, as the present systems with differing policies can never be strong or work smoothly. The next essential is that in place of the present Punjab Commission, there should be a frontier province under one Chief Commissioner, or, what may be more convenient now, that the Baluchistan administration is developed and consolidated, that Peshawar and the Northern Frontiers should be formed into a second Frontier Chief Commissionership on precisely the same footing as Baluchistan. He would have the present Commissionership of Peshawar and Derajat intsrely abolished, and the political officers of Wano, Tochi, Kurrum, Khyber, Samana and Malakand merged in the general graded Indian political service. The present system of Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Political Officers, Mr. Bruce does not consider, conducive to good frontier administration. They require adjustment. Numerous details, in which changes might advantageously be effected, are touched upon by Mr. Bruce who, we are glad to see, holds it as essential to the maintenance of the frontier civil service on an efficient footing that the Government should recognise that tribal management, like settlement work, requires special training, special aptitude, tried experience and knowledge of the tribes. To secure good officers good pay must be offered; for the posts are not attractive and frontier work is not at all eagerly sought after. Men of experience seek positions of greater ease and less responsibility when they would be of most value for frontier work. Their places are filled by officers of but little experience, and thus it is that we lose prestige and find trouble through the shortcomings and faulty management of complicated negociations by our political officers. Frontier service must be made popular that efficient officers may be secured and they must be given their share of honours. A propos of the blockade in Waziristan, it may be noted, that Mr. Bruce is with the late Sir George Chesney in his disapproval of punitive expeditions, in that the hill tribes being now our natural allies, it is contrary to all our best interests either to kill them off or alienate their friendship. Mr. Bruce gives it as his last word on the subject that the frequency of punitive expeditions is accounted for by the fact that tribal management by peaceful means and on lines that would—gradually it may be, but surely—obviate the necessity for them, has never received the attention and encouragement that it deserves.

THERE are some sceptics who, despite the deductions of Dr. Manson and the discoveries of Major Ross decline to put the sole responsibility for the spread of malaria upon the mute and minute anopheles. Medical officers of health, however, have displayed a readiness to accept the teaching of the British School of Tropical Medicine, that is in somewhat marked contrast to the traditional scepticism with which the medical profession have received so many discoveries at the outset. Scientific doubt has its value, and while it is beyond question that the female anopheles harbours the malarial parasite and can transmit the disease from man to man there are features of malarial epidemics that do not seem to be sufficiently explained by the mosquito theory. Your scientific man possessed of a discovery is, not unnaturally, inclined to be dogmatic and the dogma of the disciples of Major Ross is that the anopheles is the one and only means of transmitting malaria, because the insect is not a mere carrier of the disease parasite but harbours it during the most essential phase of its life history. In Bombay the health officials have accepted the anopheles theory in regard to the prevalence of malaria at Malabar Hill and in other parts of the city. At Hongkong too the Medical Officer of Health has fallen in with the new theory though his conclusions have been questioned by members of the Sanitary Board, who point out that they are based on experiments made in other parts of the world, and that there are curious differences in epidemics of the disease. The inquiry at Hongkong had special reference to malaria in the Inspector's quarters in Kennedy-town. The anopheles, we have been frequently told, breeds in small sheltered pools the water of which is neither stagnant nor yet pure spring water. The genus can travel a distance of 400 or 500 yards and may live for several months. The Hongkong medical officer in addition to repeating these facts stated that the anopheles are almost always to be found in the neighbourhood of native dwellings and from one to five per cent. of the insects contained the malarial organism.

He concluded, therefore, that European houses should be distant some 400 or 500 yards from native dwellings; that all pools in which the insects could breed should be filled up for a little distance round the houses, and that brushwood and rank vegetation should be kept down by frequent cutting. Upon these deductions certain measures were recommended, the most important of which was the clearing of a nullah and the proper grading of the bed of the stream near the police inspectors' quarters. The chief objection to these measures was raised by the Hon. F. H. May, who declared that he was prepared to prove that the conclusions derived from experience gained in other parts of the world did not hold good in China. Over a year's experience in the New Territory had shown that police stations situated in Chinese villages, were much more free from malaria than those which on medical advice had been placed outside and at a distance from native villages. Paddy-fields which contain water that is neither stagnant nor pure spring water, should in accordance with the theory, form excellent breeding grounds for the anopheles, but, said Mr. Hay, there are paddy-fields near every police station but one in the New Territory, yet some stations are malarious and others are not. The number of anopheles present scarcely seems to affect the extent of the disease for while in one very malarious district less than forty per cent. of the mosquitoes were anopheles other districts, very free from malaria, showed fifty per cent. In this country a similar variation has been noticed. In the North-West Provinces it has been observed that malaria is most prevalent during the rainy season when the mosquitoes are fewest and the disease is in its least epidemic form when the mosquitoes are most numerous. When this fact has been pointed out, however, the reply has been that even if mosquitoes of all sorts are scarce as a family, there may yet be more than enough of the species concerned in the transmission of malaria to account for all cases of disease. That may be so of course, but there still seems room to doubt that one small fly should carry so much blame.

THE want of rain is severely felt in Bombay Presidency, and the area where preparations for spring cultivation is being retarded has enlarged. Misfortune in the shape of withering crops has come upon parts of the Karnatak, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, Nasik and Ahmednagar, but good reports are to hand concerning Hyderabad and Sindh. Prices are easier, but in the Madras Presidency the tendency is for rates to advance. Water-supplies are low in the Carnatic and central districts, but a fall of rain has improved prospects. Insufficient rain is interfering with agriculturists in Bengal but prospects are generally good except in the flooded tracts, and in a few districts harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane has commenced. Reaping of millett, pulse, late rice, and sesamum is still in progress in the North-Western Provinces, where crops are being irrigated in places and the outlooks continue to be generally good. The unusual heat is very favourable for sugarcane, which is in a prosperous condition and is being pressed. In the Punjab the return is said to be good in Hissar, above the average in Umballa and Sialkot, and average in Lahore and Amritsar. Great millett and maize are being damaged by insects in parts of Ferozepore, and locusts have appeared in parts of Mooltan, but did not do much damage. In Lower and Upper Burma reaping of early paddy has commenced, but in this province the want of rain is also felt. The same cry comes from the Central Provinces, where harvesting of early rice and cotton picking continues. In parts of Nimar cotton is not doing as well as was anticipated. The effects of famine, which were particularly severe in this area, are rapidly diminishing; relief operations have been practically closed in the north of the provinces and in Chatisgarh they have been much restricted. The districts of Chanda and Wardha return the largest numbers on relief. In Assam the outturn of early rice is only eight annas in Darrang, and the prospects of late rice are also bad. The outlook in Mysore is not without hope, but in Hyderabad crops are in a parlous condition in the districts of Aurangabad, Birh and Naldurg. The total number on relief is 420,929, the week showing a decrease of 142,185.

THE annual official report on the working of the Mints and Assay Offices of Calcutta and Bombay says that gold was imported into the country throughout the year and the tenders at the Mints were much in excess of those of the preceding twelve months. The gold bullion imported consisted of Japanese gold yens, foreign coin and bullion, Indian mine gold and bazar, and miscellaneous, aggregating thirty-nine lakhs at Calcutta and 441 lakhs at Bombay. Gold coinage has not yet started at either Mint but Calcutta coined over a hundred and sixty-four lakhs' worth of rupees and eight-anna pieces, whilst Bombay coined fifty-eight lakhs' worth of eight-anna and two-anna pieces. Since March last both mints have been almost continuously employed in coining rupees. Bombay however worked for the Further East as well as for India, turning out 188,395,455 tolas of silver coins valued at 83,026,830 dollars. In the Calcutta Mint the operative loss of the melting and coinage of half-rupees amounted to Rs. 36 per lakh. In the Bombay Mint the loss was Rs. 69 per lakh on Government fractional coinage and Rs. 35 on dollar coinage. In the Calcutta Mint the operative loss was ·274 but in Bombay it was only ·90 copper for pice having been recovered from dismantled copper boilers and used to make coins. Though the work in the Mints was heavier than in the previous year there was no increase of establishment charges on the whole. The cost of strengthening the temporary establishment to cope with the additional coinage was more than covered by savings due to the absence of members of the permanent establishment and to the appointing of a new assay master at Calcutta on the minimum pay of the department.

MR J. E. O'CONOR, the Director-General of Statistics, who has been in Bombay with reference to a revision of the values of certain dutiable articles, chiefly metals, the prices of which have risen considerably during the year, left Bombay last evening. He proceeds shortly to a Sugar Conference which will sit in the Berars to consider the subject of the countervailing duties on imported foreign sugar, and the action of European sugar manufacturing countries with regard to bounties.

THREE plague cases and three deaths from the same cause were reported in Calcutta on Friday. The total mortality was 106. Another case of plague was reported on Saturday, and the total mortality was returned as 101, the quinquennial average being 68.

DURING the absence of the 23rd Pioneers in Waziristan, the 1st Gurkhas, will probably do duty at Mian Mir.

THE 13th Bengal Lancers, on relief by the 17th Bengal Lancers, left Rawal Pindi by route march "enroute" to Saugar on the 23rd instant.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 12th October last was Rs. 3,930 showing an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 725. The tatal earnings from 1st July to 13th October, was Rs. 61,440 being an increase of Rs. 7,891.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 13th October last was Rs. 9,002 showing an increase on the ocrresponding week of last year of Rs. 666. The Total earnings from 1st July to 13th October last was Rs. 1,34,445 benig an increase of Rs. 79,050.

THE member for Coolgardie, Mr. A. E. Morgan, who will soon arrive in London, is one of the most promising figures in West Australian politics. A Welshman who went out mining, Mr. Morgan has built up a great fortune in Australia. Standing for Coolgardie, he won the seat against a rival who was immensely popular, and he has risen rapidly in Parliament. He is spoken of as Sir John Forrest's right-hand man, and now that he has all he needs of this world's goods, he will probably devote himself entirely to Parliamentary affairs and make a mark on the politics of the new commonwealth.

THE Duc d'Orleans wants to sell the Sicily estates left him by the Duc d'Aumale. They comprise the Palais d'Orleans, near Palermo, the wine chateau of Palermo and Zucco, not far from that city. The Duc d'Aumale spent much money on agricultural improvements at Zucco, but as he was an excellent man of business, they were remunerative. His nephew finds the place a white elephant. It is true that his uncle had a great fortune, and was not pinched by a bad year such as the present, which been disastrously hot. The Duke of Aosto has offered £20,000 for Zucco. He is an excellent farmer and would be glad to make himself popular as a residential country gentleman in Sicily. What he particularly excels in is horse breeding. He has had a great success in that line at La Mandria, near Turin.

THE HOSPITALS COMMISSION.

MRS. CHAMBERLAIN'S EVIDENCE.

SCENES WITH THE WITNESS.

BEFORE the Royal Hospitals Commission on November. 5, Mrs. Richard Chamberlain gave her testimony. Three members of the Commission—Lord Justice Romer, who presided, Sir David Richmond, and Dr. Church—sat at one end of a narrow table, and the witness sat at the other end. Mrs. Chamberlain's evidence possessed an interest apart from the indictments it contained. She had a long story to tell, and was resolutely bent on telling it. But Lord Justice Romer laid himself out to prune it of all technical superfluities. Again and again, the swift torrent of words was abruptly arrested. Pray would she omit all hearsay. Would she kindly confine herself to facts. They would not trouble her to state her opinions. And so on. But the smiling Judge and his colleagues were guilty of a greater offence in the lady's eyes. No accusation passed her lips, but one or other of them, and sometimes each in succession, took upon himself to test her reliability by blunt, unsympathetic questions. Inconvenient as Mrs. Chamberlain found it to be denied all opportunity to pursue the even tenour of her type written evidence, she never for one moment lost her self-possession. Describing the hostile attitude adopted towards her by the hospital authorities she innocently bethought herself of a parallel case "They treated me," she explained, with the ever-recurring smile, "very much as you are treating me." And before the Judge had recovered sufficiently from his astonishment to reply, she added, in quite a confidential style: "Yes; they did their best to make me feel uncomfortable, just as you are doing." "Really," stammered his lordship, "I wish to be in every way courteous; but as I have said, I want to keep you to the facts." "Yes," the lady continued, "but in receiving evidence, I don't think you ought to start with the idea that what a witness says is untrue. You ought to start with the idea that the evidence is true. You ought not to cross-examine as if you were counsel for the defence. If I had not known who you gentlemen were, I should have thought you were counsel retained by the Army doctors. That really would have been my impression." And all of this was said, not so much in a tone of complaint, as of gentle correction. "A most erroneous impression, madam, most erroneous, I assure you," Lord Justice Romer hastened to explain; and for ten minutes remained silent. The lady took full advantage of her opportunity, rattling off her uninterrupted evidence in a manner that brought beads of perspiration to the brows of the shorthand writers. Before she had done, Lord Justice Romer was once more smiling.

Mrs. Chamberlain said she was in South Africa from the beginning of November till August last. She could speak principally concerning No. 1 Hospital at Wynberg. She had permission to visit it only three days a week, but she visited it every day, with the full knowledge of the authorities.

Lord Justice Romer: Difficulties arose?

Witness: No difficulties arose till some time after Christmas, and then it was because I reported to the General and the Base Commandant and to everybody in authority that I could get hold of the things I thought wrong.

Complaint was made, was it not, that you gave food and things to patients without medical authority, and that in one case you put an ice-bag on a bed where it had not been ordered?—Those complaints were absolutely untrue. I always looked at the diet sheet before giving anything, even a cup of tea, to a patient. When I gave a Christmas party in the hospital I was most particular to impress upon the ladies who assisted me that they were not to give the patients anything to eat.

"SURGEON-GENERAL BE BLOWED."

Asked whether complaint was not made against her in reference to tobacco, the witness explained the circumstances. The authorities ran short of tobacco and she was asked if she would lend the Government some to give to the men. She replied that she was intending to give them tobacco, and that she would distribute it herself. A letter was then sent to her to the effect that the hospital authorities must distribute it. In this connection it was true that she wrote, in a private letter to an officer who was a friend of her's; Surgeon-General be blowed; am going to give the men cigarettes to-morrow, and if Surgeon-General doesn't like it, he can complain to Wilson."

Did the authorities tell you you must not go to the hospital? Not till months afterwards. I said I would not go unless I was specially sent for by any of the patients, and I had reason to say so, because I knew that a young officer died a painful death from hemorrhage, when his life might have been saved if he had been properly looked after. But I—

Wait a moment, please. As a matter of fact, though told not to go, you went?—Yes, I went three times in answer to special appeals.

They tried to stop you by putting sentries there?—Yes. When the sentry stopped me, I told him that having communicated his orders to me, he could step aside.

They gave you a peremptory order not to go and you disregarded it. How often?—I went three times after the order was given but only because—

And finally you had to be excluded by order of Lord Roberts?—Yes, but only because there were complaints about the hospital.

Never mind that. Please confine yourself to answering questions.—But surely the reason is very important?

I want to confine you to your personal experience. You visited the hospitals a good deal and you very kindly brought a variety of comforts to the soldiers?—Yes.

"A MOST HORRIBLE MUDDLE."

What did you notice that forms the basis of your complaints?—First of all it seemed to me that the whole place was in a most horrible muddle.

What do you mean by that?—I think you had better wait till I give details. There was no organization and though the authorities had unlimited money and stores at their command the place did not look like a hospital.

In what way?—I can't tell you all at once. There was an absence of proper method in regard to the convoys to the hospital. The witness went on to complain that officers of high rank were not told off to see that the invalids were properly sent off.

Asked how she knew, Mrs. Chamberlain replied that she knew by the way the men arrived. The wounded were not sorted from the fever cases; they arrived in no sort of order.

Dr. Church: But they were sorted when they got to the hospital?—Very imperfectly.

Well, I expect the doctors thought they did it perfectly. You think you know better than the doctors?—I think I know much better than some of those doctors.

The Chairman: What else do you complain of? They never had any forethought.

That is a general statement. What do you mean?—Well, they had not enough of things in readiness for accidents. For instance, they were very short of splints.

"SHORT OF ALL NECESSARIES."

How can you know that?—I have seen them using makeshift splints, and when I have questioned them they have explained that they had no others. They were short of every necessary utensil, from cups and saucers down to surgical appliances and things of that sort. They had no hot water bottles, or ice bags, or air cushions, except what I gave them.

How could you see they were short of hot water bottles?—By the sight of my own eyes. There was a deficiency of everything except drugs. I never heard of any shortness in drugs. They had a very insufficiency supply of nursing sisters—about one sister for about 175 patients. Plenty more could have been obtained; it was only red tape that blocked the way.

Lord Justice Romer: You think they had insufficient nurses, and that they could have got more?—I know they had insufficient, and I am certain they could have got more.

Prefacing her remarks by questioning whether Lord Justice Romer understood the matter sufficiently to follow her, the witness described the system of superintendence exercised over the sisters, and explained in what respects she thought it faulty. As to orderlies, she held that, after the first rush, there were sufficient, "if they had been perfectly organized, and shown what to do."

Sir D. Richmond: Were they short of such medical comforts as brandy, wine, and jellies. Yes, very short; I provided them.

Lord Justice Romor: Because they accepted your gifts, you say they were short of these things—No; I gave those things because the hospital was without them.

Asked if she desired to say anything else, she said she thought one of the great difficulties in connection with the Commission was the pressure put upon people—a sort of indirect pressure—not to give evidence.

A REBUKE FROM THE WITNESS.

Lord Justice Romer: Mrs. Chamberlain, don't give your opinion so much; we only want the facts.

Mrs. Chamberlain went on to refer to the hostile attitude of hospital authorities towards herself, adding: They treated me very much as you are treating me. They did their best to make me uncomfortable, just as you are doing.

Lord Justice Romer: Really, I wish to be in every way courteous, but I want to keep you to the facts.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD ROBERTS LEAVES FOR HOME.

THE KRUGER DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS.

THE PRISONERS IN CEYLON.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

It is understood that Lord Roberts will sail for home at the end of the week, via Natal.

The enthusiasm in Paris over Mr. Kruger is waning and the crowds have dwindled down.

Mr. Kruger yesterday ascended the Eiffel Tower and drove in the Bois de Boulogne. He received some deputations and appeared depressed and his replies were of the curtest.

The Boers are active in the western Transvaal and southern Free State. They propose to strike for the Cape border where they believe they will be joined by numbers of disaffected Dutch with supplies of hidden weapons.

The Foreign Office has informed America that an enquiry has been opened into the complaints of the American prisons in Ceylon regarding their unhealthy confinement.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM AFRICA.

A telegram from Capetown reports as follows:—The Transport Catalonia left Capetown for Colombo on the 22nd November, and has on board 593 Boer prisoners-of-war, four officers, 153 men, 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, to join their Battalion; and seven officers, seven men and details of the various corps, all of which disembark at Colombo. The following are on their passage to India:—Major Gordon, 2nd Bombay Lancers; Lieutenant Light, 14th Bombay Infantry; Captain Arnold, 1st Madras Lancers; Captain Carroll, 1st Norfolk Regiment; Captain Patterson, 5th Bengal Cavalry; Captain B. Holmes and the following men of Lumsden's Horse:—Quartermaster Sergeant E. Bale, Sergeants Rutherford Stuart, Moorhouse and Oakley, Privates G. Smith, C. Macdonald, J. Brown, O. Aldis, J. Campbell, J. Henry, H. Newton, C. Bell, B. Allan, N. Reid, C. John, S. Gordon, W. Watson, H. Fox, R. Haines, C. Donald, W. Burnand, J. Dowd, N. Bolst, J. Richey, A. Atkinson, A. Godden, J. Hughes, F. Tancred, G. Kenney, H. Smith, P. Paxton, B. Daley, Hara Scott, W. Artherton, A. Lytle Winder, C. Spicer, A. Johnson, R. Langly, Thelwell, Powis, Clives, G. Turner, Conduitt, H. Belts, C, Martin, M. Biscoe, H. Allardice, D. Allardice, J. Dalton, H. Wood, G. Horne, J. A. Moore, W. Brown, G. Lucas, W. Dexter, D. Livingstone, A. Pratt, C. Elsee, G. Phillips, H. Rice, W. Hight, C. Maxwell Stowell, S. Clarke, M. Clifford, and also twenty-nine natives and one horse, For Burma—Captain J. A. B. Fryer, 6th Dragoons.

On return from leave in India Lieutenant-Colonels H. H. Hart and A. L. Main, R, E., are posted to the Bombay Command as Commanding Royal Engineers, Poona and Sind Districts, respectively.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

TRIBUTE FROM LORD ROBERTS.

The following telegraphic correspondence has recently passed between Field-Marshal Lord Roberts and his Excellency the Viceroy regarding Lumsden's Horse:—

From Field-Marshal Lord Roberts to the Viceroy, dated Pretoria, the 23rd November:—

Lumsden's Horse left Pretoria to-day for India, about 120 strong. I cannot allow the corps to leave South Africa without expressing to your Excellency, as their Honorary Colonel, my appreciation of the excellent services rendered throughout the war by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men. Many of them have received commissions in the regular forces, and many are remaining in South Africa in various employments to take their part in the settlement of that country, which they have assisted to add to her Majesty's dominions. It has been a pride and pleasure to me to have under my command a Volunteer contingent, which has so well upheld the honour of the Indian Empire.

From the Viceroy to Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, dated the 20th November:—

It is a great satisfaction to me, as Honorary Colonel of Lumsden's Horse, to receive the message in which you have testified to their gallantry and services in the war. India will welcome those who are coming back with enthusiasm and wish God-speed to those who stay, and who have served in such a campaign and have earned the praises of such a Commander.

THE BANDORA TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Iremonger has obtained a decree nisi and costs against her husband, Captain Iremonger, who was concerned in the notorious Gregory case, near Bombay.

THE EAST AFRICAN RISING.

It is officially stated that sub-Commissioner Jenner was killed on the 13th instant, by professedly friendly natives visiting the camp at night.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES QUESTION.

The negotiations between France, Germany and Austria have resulted in the signature of a Protocol of agreement to abolish Sugar Bounties. The Brussels Conference will probably be reconvened, when the Protocol will form the basis of discussion for an International Convention.

THE TSAR'S ILLNESS.

The latest bulletin regarding the Tsar states that there is a distinct improvement in his Majesty's condition, which is now satisfactory.

THE ASHANTI WAR.

The Ashanti campaign is finished and our troops have returned from Kumasi, bringing thirty kings and chiefs and 900 guns.

THE CHINA INDEMNITY.

A "Times" telegram from Peking states that the lowest estimate of the indemnity is already sixty millions sterling.

MR. HANBURY AT PRESTON.

Mr. Hanbury, speaking at Preston, said that no Government could have shown greater discretion than the French in the way they received Mr. Kruger. This is not the time, he said, for faltering and the dying embers of rebellion must be stamped out vigorously.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, Nov. 27.

His Excellency, replying to the addresses from the Municipality, the Anjuman-i-Islam and the District Board of Shikarpur at noon to-day said that he specially thanked them for presenting the addresses, none of which contained an appeal for public money. This was far more creditable for Sukkur, which had its own financial troubles. He hoped the adoption of the bonded warehouse system would be a material assistance to the Municipality and assured them that they might confidently expect receiving consideration in the matters they bring before Government. Turning to the District Board he urged upon the people of Sind to encourage horse and mule breeding and said that he hoped, if time permitted, to visit the Veterinary Dispensary at Shikarpur. He hoped the suspension of Government aid for sinking wells in 1897 would be temporary and appealed to the zemindars to pay readily the educational department's tuition fees so that the intellectual development of the province may not lag. He said that the question of the formation of the Larkana collectorate was being considered by the Government of India. The question of the alienation of lands was also being considered by the Government of India, whose decision must be awaited. Regarding the increased Mahomedan representation in Municipal and Public Offices he could only repeat what he said at Hyderabad.

At a Durbar held this afternoon, at which all the the Mirs, Pirs, and Zemindars of Upper Sind were present, the Governor congratulating them on the excellent crops, pointed out that the prosperity of the people depended on themselves. He thanked the Zemindars for the assistance given in repressing crime and praised the gallantry of one zemindar, whose hand was lopped off by dacoits in a successful capture, which he effected. He deplored the recent increase in crime in Mehar and said Government intended soon to overhaul the great Western Nara Canal and construct the Mahuvah Canal, the latter costing 74 lakhs. A modification of the policy in treating junior Talpurs was intended instead of giving pensions they would be incouraged to take up the land and live upon it. The opening of a Madresseh at Larkana was a matter for great congratulation. Speaking of Mr. James, his Excellency the Governor said: There is one, whose name I must bring forward prominent, a gentleman to whom you owe an immeasurable amount of your prosperity. I refer to the retiring Commissioner, Mr. James. (Applause.) Mr. James would leave the country with the reputation of one whom Sind owes a debt of gratitude it could never repay. Mr. James thanked the Governor and then made a stirring address in Sindhi to the durbaris reminding them of their loyalty and assistance and enjoining them to persevere, remembering what Government had done to increase their prosperity.

The gubernational party leaves for Jacobabad to-morrow, stopping a few hours at Shikarpur en route.

ARTILLERY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

The following reliefs of the Royal Garrison Artillery are sanctioned, subject to the course of events in South Africa:—No. 3 Company, Eastern Division from Rangoon to Aden; No. 4 Company Eastern Division from Karachi to Attack; No. 8 Company Eastern Division from Aden to Gibraltar; No. 9 Company Eastern Division from Fort William to Gibraltar; No. 13 Company Eastern Division from Bombay to Malta; No. 16 Company Eastern Division from Egypt to Rangoon; No. 19 Company Eastern Division from Gibraltar to Bombay; No. 24 Company Eastern Division from Delhi to Rawalpindi; No. 5 Company Southern Division from Agra to Aden; No. 9 Company Southern Division from Roorkee to Barrackpore; No. 11 Company Southern Division from Roorkee to England; No. 15 Company Southern Division from South Africa to Roorkee; No. 18 Company Southern Division from Aden to England; No. 23 Company southern Division from Quetta to Karachi; No. 29 Company Southern Division from Barrackpore to Roorkee; No. 33 Company Southern Division from Attack to Delhi, No. 35 Company Southern Division from Singapore to Fort St. George; No. 37 Company Southern Division from Ceylon to Rangoon; No. 5 Company Western Division from Rawal Pindi to Agra; No. 11 Company Western Division from Fort St. George to Bombay No. 18 Company Western Division from Bombay to Quetta; No 22 Company Western Division from Rangoon to England; and No. 26 Company Western Division from Mauritius to Fort William.

THE MAHSUD WAZIRI BLOCKADE.

THE FINE NOT PAID.

Latest advices state that the Mahsud Waziris have after all not paid up their fine. The blockade, therefore, will presumably go forward. The cordon extends from Dattakhel on the north to Wano on the south and Shawal Valley on the west, and thus, unlike all previous Mahsud blockades, embraces every outlet for these troublesome tribesmen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The War Office has sanctioned the re-opening of voluntary retirement for Officers of the British Service other than those serving in South Africa and China.

Captain Tarte, the Buffs, is confirmed as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Musketry, vice Finch retired.

FIELD-DAY AT POONA.

INSTRUCTIVE OPERATIONS.

POONA, Nov. 27.

The Poona and Kirkee troops had a field-day today, about seven miles beyond Yerrowda, on the Kalas-Bhosari Road. The troops began an outward movement before daylight. The troops were divided into two forces, north and south, the former under Colonel Light consisting of the 28th Pioneers, the Shropshire Light Infantry, two squadrons of lancers and a battery of Royal Field Artillery. The latter force consisted of the Royal Scots, the 17th Infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, one battery of field artillery and two companies of Poona Volunteers. The northern was supposed to be the advanced guard of the main body advancing on Poona. The southern had received orders to try and drive back the northern, or to keep them from advancing. Most of the manœuvres and fighting took place in the neighbourhood of Bhosari. The southerns had taken very strong defensive positions and though vigorously attacked by superior numbers were considered by the umpires to have well held their ground. The second phase of the day's operations was elaborated into a smart rear-guard action, the southerners reaching as far back as the Bund Bridge covering the withdrawal of their artillery. The chief characteristic of this latter combat was the great impetuosity of the northerners which would under other conditions most probably have caused their almost entire annihilation. The opposing infantry worked very well over some very difficult ground. Cease fire was sounded shortly after midday and the troops, numbering nearly 3,000, marched to quarters.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Golconda left here yesterday evening.

The Plorio Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay, yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats steady.

Good Bhownugger 4 16-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 13-16
Bar Silver	29 9-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto, Commander C.F. Fletcher, will sail to-day for Mombasa where she is expected to arrive on the 7th December.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

A COMING COMMERCIAL WAR.

COTTON MILLS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The British manufacturer is waiting impatiently for the end of the war, so that he may step forward for his share in the great industrial "boom" that is to roll through South Africa, from Cape to Zambesi. The sooner he understands clearly that he will have to fight for it and fight desperately, too, the better it will be for his future prospects in South Africa, which, in the opinion of those having some knowledge of the furious competition that will be set loose upon him as soon as active hostilities are over, are not at all of a roseate character. He will be required to face no mere phase of transitory rivalry; his whole strength, energy, and skill will be called upon to deal with a deep-seated policy, long maturing by his commercial rivals. In order to properly understand the position it is necessary to remember that there are now three great manufacturing nations, whose common object it is to supply the rest of the world, or as much of it as they can, with their manufactured products. They have no option in seeking to do this, since the course is driven upon them by necessity. A nation of manufacturers must, perforce, become a nation of exporters. Industries must either develop or decay, and sooner or later the time comes when they produce more than the country can consume, and are only to be preserved from stagnation by finding an outside market for their superfluous production. Surrounded, as our rivals are, by mutually hostile tariffs, they are not able to dispose of their manufactures save on a limited scale among themselves. Their own colonies are too small or too undeveloped to be of any value as safety-valves.

Yet new markets must be found to provide an outlet for the ever-growing stream of production. Blocked out from every other part of the world, with the partial exeception of China, Germany and the United States turn with one accord to Great Britain and her possessions as the one unfailing market for their manufactured superfluities. Year by year Germany and America find their productive resources augmenting; year by year they find their existing markets less and less sufficing, and, as exports follow the line of least resistance, practically the whole weight of their rapidly growing competition must fall upon the manufacturers of this country, and in the markets to which they might consider they possess a preferential claim. The untold possibilities of British Africa, not second probably to even those of China itself, have early been the subject of absorbing attention by Germany and the United States. The share of Germany in African territory is small; America has none; but England possesses not only the largest but by far the most valuable portion of the great continent. Including Egypt, the Soudan, Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal, Great Britain now holds 4,111,195 square miles to the 3,027,420 of France and the 944,130 of Germany. In trade value the difference is still more marked, Great. Britain's possession totalling £88,116,880 to the £28,172,939 of France and the £1,695,013 of Germany. British Africa, indeed, is larger in area than the United States, and probably surpasses the Republic in the richness and variety of its natural resources. Of the regions that are intermediate between extreme North and South we at present know little; but that there lie undeveloped in these vast coal beds, enormous iron deposits, boundless timber forests, and the finest natural water-powers in the world, cannot be questioned. In five years' time the trans-continental railway projected by Mr. Rhodes will begin to tap these stores accumulated wealth, and the world will witness a process of development of a rapidity and completeness unexampled in its history.

The future of British Africa has been dwelt upon in terms of rapture by some American writers:—"The great advantage it presents," states an American trade Consul, "arises from the opportunity of applying at once to her conditions the sum total of our present progress and achievements. When Boston was built the sciences of hygienic sanitation and municipal engineering were unknown. . . The opportunity afforded in Africa of building magnificent foundations for the superstructure of the future has been unparalleled in history. . . . Electricity, compressed air, all the latest inventions and the most progressive methods can be installed from the beginning. "No old buildings of wood must be torn down to make way for granite. No gasworks need suffer bankruptcy from the adoption of electricity. There is no rubish of an effete civilisation to sweep away. The new bottle awaits the new wine." The assumption here expressed that American manufactures will not encounter in Africa the obstacles which have delayed their adoption in the "effete" civilisations of England and other parts of Europe is probably not altogether unjustified. That the United States design is to render South Africa at least a permanent stronghold of American trade is unquestionable. For their success in this enterprise they are depending to a great extent on the assistance of the following factors:—Their lengthy and elaborate cultivation of the market—vide the minute and incessant reports of Colonel Stowe and his subordinates, consisting chiefly of information and advice calculated to aid American exporters to displace British products. 2. The advantage of lower freights from American to South African ports, resulting from the monopoly instituted by the English Castle and Union lines of steamers. 3, The under-selling of English goods where necessary to obtain a "footing" by means of export" in contradistinction to "domestic" prices, i. e., selling below cost. 4, By utilising to the utmost the anti-British sentiment which they expect will dominate the greater portion of South Africa for many years to come; by assisting and fomenting the anticipated boycott of British goods, and diverting by such means the demand for manufactured produce from England to the United States.

It is difficult for us perhaps to imagine a high-minded business firm employing a policy such as that indicated in the last of the foregoing paragraphs, to the detriment of those from whom, in the strictest sense of the expression, it is accepting hospitality; but the fact remains that this discreditable consideration is one of the chief features of the American trading campaign about to be set in operation against us in our own Colony. Such, than, with the addition of a steady current of German productions carried to our South African ports by a fleet of subsidised German steamers, is the prospect that confronts the British manufacturer in the country he will have conquered for the benefit of his commercial rivals.

It seems quite obvious that the very considerable development of cotton spinning and weaving in the cotton-growing belt of the United States is a new factor which will have to be taken into account in future calculations as to crops of the staple and the probable course of prices, as well as in relation to American competition in supplying cotton fabrics to the oversea markets. A correspondent of the New York "Commercial Bulletin" who has just begun a new investigation of the subject has communicated to that journal some striking figures showing the progress which has been made since a previous inquiry at the beginning of 1898. At that time the American cotton spinning and weaving industry was in a very depressed condition; supply had apparently overtaken demand. Large stocks of yarns and fabrics were held at the mills in both the Northern and Southern States, and prices of certain prominent descriptions had fallen to the lowest point ever quoted. Many mills were being run at a loss in the Northern States, and even at the best only slender profits were being made; while in the Southern States also the returns were poorer than they had been at any time since the industry had assumed any degree of importance in that section. Under such circumstances a decided pause in mill construction in the cotton-growing States occurred, and new projects were either abandoned or held in abeyance. The pause, however, was not of long duration, though it was manifestly due largely to the rapidity with which mill construction had progressed in the Southern States during the two previous cotton-crop years, 1895-6 and 1896-7, when upwards of a million spindles were added to the spinning capacity of the American cotton belt. Towards the end of 1898 a new impetus was given to this form of enterprise in consequence of the sudden development of an unusually active export demand for American cotton goods, especially for the China markets, which demand was largely supplied by manufacturers in the Southern States. With advancing prices and increasingly prosperous conditions since that time, mill construction and extension has gone on, perhaps with somewhat less feverish rapidity than in the two years before 1898, yet apparently with more sustained persistence, notwithstanding the check which has been given to the trade in cotton goods by the events in China during the past six months and the general slackening of commercial activity in the United States and elsewhere.

It appears that since the end of 1898 and up to the end of August this year 870,225 spindles were added to the number already erected in the vicinity of the cotton plantations. Apparently these figures merely represent the addition to the number actually running. An even more remarkable fact seems to be the evidence given by the mills still only in process of construction and those not yet begun but practically contracted for that the trading setback of the past few months has in no way diminished the faith of American capitalists in this department of American industry. It is expected that the total of the additions for the calendar year now drawing to a close will exceed the record for any previous year, and there appears to be little prospect of any pause during the coming year. It is worthy of notice that this continued expansion does not merely consist of new competitive enterprises started under what may be considered more favourable conditions than the older concerns, but is largely representative of extensions of old mills, manifestly induced by the success already attained by these enterprises. The expenditure already incurred on new and extensions of old mills since 1898 is estimated at from 25,000,000 dols to 30,000,000 dols and new mills to the value of 15,000,000 dols are in course of construction, making for last year and the present a total additional investment of from £8,000,000 to £9,000,000 sterling in spinning and weaving in the cotton area. A seemingly significant feature is the fact that mills are tending to spread from State to State. Thus many of the mills in course of erection are situated in North Carolina, where very little addition has been made within the past two years; within a radius of twenty miles from Raleigh in that State no fewer than eight mills are nowbeing built.

As regards the possible effect of this great expansion of cotton spinning and weaving in the Southern States on the industrial interests of the Northern States, it must be mentioned that capitalists from the latter are largely concerned in the new enterprises, The employment of Northern capital in the Southf however, does not necessarily imply a transference o industry, but rather an extension, which may, after all, be justified by the increase of population and the spread of cotton-planting, with the consequent increased production of the raw material. The Northern States may continue to hold their own. The carriage of the raw material to the mills there should be much less costly than the carriage and distribution of yarns and goods produced in the neighbourhood of the plantations; and an old industry, long organised, like the cotton manufacturing business of New England, has many peculiar advantages over a new competing rival. It will be rather in the export branch of trade than in the home markets and in the possible effect on the price of the raw material that the New England manufacturers—and, for that matter, those of Lancashire also—will be most likely to feel the influence of the new movement in the cotton States. That jealousy of the latter exists in the older manufacturing districts seems to be implied in the complaint of the manufacturers of North Carolina that emissaries from New England are endeavouring to incite the Southern cotton mill operatives to the formation of labour unions.

A company is now being formed to adopt and develop a new trading system which has crept into existence during the past few years. The instalment system of purchase comes, as most new things in commercial business have done, from the other side of the Atlantic. It began with the sale of books and other commodities of little immediate realisable value, and was formed on a careful computation of human nature, ample provision being made for its weaknesses, whose consequences were levied in anticipation on those who paid their instalments regularly. The loss through defaulters, however, was found to be far less than that anticipated, and what was regarded at one time as a most risky form of trade speculation is now beginning to be accepted as a legitimate form of business. The company referred to will supply almost everything within the ordinary range of demand, accepting graduated payments. Its operations, of course, will only be an extension of a practice which, within narrow lines, has already proved itself a success. Whether it will be similarly successful when dealing with a broad line of products remains to be seen.

MR. CHARLES BERTRAM'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Mr. Charles Bertram, the great magician, who is revisiting India, will appear on Saturday evening, at the Tivoli Theatre, Bombay. Bertram's wonderful performance on the occasion of his previous visit to this country was declared to have surpassed that of some of the most marvellous Indian performers. His re-appearance will, no doubt, be as successful as his former tour through India. At Bombay he will give two performances, the first on Saturday night and the second on Monday evening. Seats may be booked at Messrs. Soundy's.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Lieutenant Commander A. J. Marsack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 17th instant with timber and Government stores. She also brought the wife and daughter of Major Birch, R. A. On the 25th instant she called off Honawar, and took in tow the R. I. M. Steam Launch "Bee" for Bombay. The Canning will again sail for Rangoon on the 5th December with the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, subsequently conveying from Rangoon to Calicut the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry. During the voyage to Bombay she experienced fine weather.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

Excepting insignificant showers in one taluka of Belgaum and in parts of Palanpur there was no rain during the week ending the 17th instant in any part of the Presidency. Heavy rain is urgently needed for the late sown kharif crops and young rabi plants, which are withering in most of the affected districts. Sowings have been retarded for want of rain over more than half of the total rabi area in Gujarat and over one-third of the area in the Deccan and Karnatak. The prices of the staple food-grains have slightly risen in Ahmednagar, Kanara and Ratnagiri; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. In the Gujarat and Deccan districts the prices are lower than they were this time last year, but in the Karnatak they are higher. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	110,546	113,352
Dependants	22,237	22,805
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	155,529	125,201

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have increased in Sholapur by 8,208, in Nasik by 1,708 and in Satara by 462, while they have decreased in the other districts. The large increase in Sholapur is due to the new admissions, and it is feared must be taken as a sign of recrudescence of famine in that district. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have decreased except in Ahmedabad, which shows an increase of 2,281, and Sholapur, with an increase of 506. Seven large works were closed, and the Barsi-Agalgava Road work in the Sholapur District was opened during the week.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 300,000 for gratuitous village relief in Broach Rs. 20,000 for purchase of medical stores required for rural dispensaries in Gujarat, and Rs. 1,100 for expenditure on burning or burying dead bodies of destitute wanderers in Thana.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An adjourned special meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon at the Offices, Albert Buildings. There were present Mr S. Rebsch (chairman), Lieut-Col. Olivier, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mir Ibrahim Rahimtula and Messrs. C. T. Burke, J. Sladen, J. H. Willcocks, D. E. Wacha, Sassoon J. David, E. Gray, T. Macrae and Dr. Viegas.

COMPENSATION FOR ACQUISITION OF PROPERTIES.

At the previous meeting the Special Collector submitted proposals that for the payment of compensations for acquisition of properties a large sum should be placed to his credit in the bank on which he could draw cheques for payment of the compensation awarded in each case. The chairman suggested that the sum to the credit of the Collector should be limited to Rs. 30,000. The discussion on the subject had not finished when the Board rose on the last occasion and it was now resumed.

Mr. Wacha did not see why the cheques should not be drawn by the Chairman. It was Lord Welby who said that in matters of finance trust nobody.

The Chairman moved that a standing imprest of Rs. 30,000 be placed at the Special Collector's disposal for the payment of compensation and the expenditure incurred should be recouped on requisition. For the payment of large awards the Chairman should be asked to issue cheques to the Special Collector whenever necessary.

Mr. Wacha moved as an amendment that in every case the cheque should be drawn by the Chairman and sent to the Special Collector on application.

On the suggestion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula the Chairman added to his motion that the Special Collector be asked to inform the Board daily of any awards paid by him and with that addenda the motion was adopted, the amendment receiving only two votes.

Mr. Wacha said the motion established a mischievous precedent.

The Chairman: I hope not.

THE DELAYS OF GOVERNMENT.

Messrs. Jehangeer and Seervai wrote on behalf of their client, Gosavi Keshavigar Bhavnishwargir asking whether the Board agreed to acquire his properties notified for acquisition under Scheme IV. or had abandoned their intention to do so.

It was agreed to reply that the properties would be required for the purposes of Scheme IV. if sanctioned by Government with whom the project now is.

THE NEW DADAR RAILWAY STATION.

A circular was submitted from Government in reference to the land required by the G. I. P. Railway for the new station at Dadar.

It was resolved that the Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways be informed that the Board would not object to the acquisition of a portion of the Schedule D land referred to, provided that adequate compensation is granted to them for being deprived of the use of this land during the period of ninety-nine years, for which it is vested in them.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Remembering too well the admirable protest you made in 1892 in your leader against some of the questions set in the History paper at the Matriculation Examination of that year, I venture to address a few words to you on a similar subject in the hope that you will once again confer a great obligation on the student class in general by raising your strong voice against the papers set at the First LL. B. Examination of this year. I may at once say, Sir, that a universal cry of entire dissatisfaction at the papers has escaped from the students of that examination. With a view to enable you and your readers to know how far the students are justified in condemning the papers, I shall first acquaint them with the fact that from 1900 the University has changed the old course of the First LL.B. Examination and has prescribed a new one. From the books prescribed one can easily see that the standard has been raised and the bulk of reading also increased. The University has a right to raise the standard of studies with the laudable object of bringing out better men and no one can reasonably object to that. What I should like to impress upon your readers, is this, that if the University raises its standard, it is but right and just that it should appoint only gentlemen possessing of sound knowledge of the books prescribed, coupled with the experience necessary to recognise the advisability of the method of allowing the candidates a greater latitude in answering the questions, in proportion to the raising of the standard. This, Sir, is a point which the examiners at the First LL.B. do not seem to have at all considered. Confining my remarks, first, to the paper in General Jurisprudence, I may say that the paper is what it really ought not to be. Considering the fact that in addition to Austin and Bentham, such excellent works as Sir W. Rattigan's "Science of Jurisprudence," Sir W. Markby's "Elements of Law" and Sir H. Maine's "Ancient Law" had been prescribed, one should have naturally expected a happier selection of questions than what we find in this paper. Remembering that Rattigan, Markby and Maine have treated certain questions in a manner, simply admirable, it stands to reason that the candidates should expect general and broad questions rather than such questions as "Definitions of Ownership," and the matter included in Public and Adjective Law. Besides such nook and corner questions, the marks assigned to certain questions are simply meagre in proportion to what the students had to write in answer to them. The sixth question in particular has been universally objected to. I fear the question is not fully treated by either Rattigan, Markby, or Austin, and I believe the question is to be found in quite a different author, (not prescribed) and consequently the examiners seem to have overleapt due bounds in setting such a question. Another point worth noticing is that no choice of questions was left to the students. When such five standard authors (as Markby, Maine, Rattigan, Austin and Bentham) are prescribed, is it not reasonable to allow the candidates a greater latitude by giving them a choice in answering the questions. Instead of closely confining the paper to ten set questions, the examiners ought to have put down at least twelve to fifteen questions and allowed the candidates a choice to select certain questions. Just look, Sir, at the voluntary paper in literature set this year at the B. A. Examination. About fifteen questions were put down in that paper and the students were asked to answer only ten or eleven. Coming to the paper in Roman Law, it is in no way better than that in General Jurisprudence. Here, too, we find a melancholy bad choice of questions and the paper confined strictly to ten questions, no further scope being granted to the candidates. In this paper, Sir, the fourth and seventh questions form the target against which arrows of universal disapproval are darted. The fourth question is really a difficult one, nay more, it is beyond the capacities of the candidates at this examination, and ought not to have appeared at all in this paper. The question is an example about testamentary succession and it would have spoken well of the examiners if they had resorted to an easier one and refrained from adding to the difficulty and intricacy of the question by making it pivot on a mere date. The examiners ought to have used better discretion in being more explicit on the point and stating clearly whether the particular event happened before or after Justinian. When the student's mind is entirely burdened with an overwhelming abundance of facts and minor details, it is inflicting sheer hardship on him to put a very difficult and intricate question and, in addition, to pivot it on an accurate knowledge of dates, which no student can possibly possess under such circumstances. Fourteen marks are assigned for this question, and twelve for the seventh question (which also mostly consists of an example) and thereby the poor candidate is afforded more chances of losing 26 marks than otherwise. In addition to 30 per cent. in each paper, the candidates must bring 50 per cent. on the whole. Now, Sir, if you assign twenty-six marks for such odd questions how can the candidates get an opportunity of making up the total.

Law is no doubt a difficult subject, but lovers of higher education are grieved to see that of late years attempts have been made to make it much more difficult.—Yours, &c.,

A GRADUATE.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal have made the following changes in the Bank's establishment:—Mr. H. M. McConnel, on return from leave, has resumed charge of the Benares Branch, vice Mr. C. M. Bastin, who has returned to the Head Office; Mr. J W. E. Lombard, on return from short leave, has resumed charge of the Allahabad Branch; and Mr. D. W. J. Coley, Accountant, Moulmein, is to take charge of the Akyab Branch during the absence of Mr. J. Coutts on deputations.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

DURBAR IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SIND, Nov. 22.

The Durbar held by H. E. Lord Northcote on the 20th instant in Hyderabad, possessed a peculiar interest for the people, both on account of the honour done to the city as well as the opportunity offered for the presentation of an address. On arrival the Durbaris were received by Mr. R. B. Chatham and Mr. Hoonahan, and conducted to their seats, which had all been carefully ticketed. Durbaris from all parts of the districts, the representatives of every interest, filled the hall. Zemindars from Kandearo, Hala, Moro and Nanshahro, sat side by side with those from Badin and Tando and other talukas. The pleader, bania, wadero, mukhi and the lowly Government officials were all there. The members of the Municipal Corporation sat on the right and those of the Mahomedan Jamait on the left. A large number of European residents, ladies and gentlemen were present. Among them were:—Mr. D. H. Lucas, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar; Mr. G.O. W. Dunn, Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank; Mr. and Mrs. Steele, Collector of Hyderabad; Captain and Mrs. Stephen; Major Lane, R.A.M.C.; Major Stevenson; Lieutenant and Mrs. Laing; Mr. J. B. Alcock; Messrs. C. H. Hill, I. C. S.; L. J. Mountford, I.C.S.; Mr. and Mrs. Seymour; Messrs. J. Pringle, I.C.S., A. S. M. Ritchie, Miss Ritchie; Rev. and Mrs. Sinker, Captain and Mrs. Marriott, Mr. and the Misses Bayliss, Mr. Chatfied, I.C.S., Mr. Brown, I.C.S., Mr. W. R. Hoonahan, their Highnesses the Mirs of Hyderabad, the Hon. Mir Allahbaksh and others. At the appointed time their Excellencies, accompanied by Mr. James, arrived at the buildings, and were conducted upstairs and to their seats on the dais by Mr. Steele. A guard-of-honour of 100 men of the P. W. O. West Yorks with band and colours was in attendance. The proceedings opened with the presentation of the following addresses by the Hyderabad Municipality and the Jamait.

May it please Your Excellency,—We the Presiden and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, beg to offer your Excellency and Lady Northcote a most cordial and hearty welcome to this ancient capital of Sind, which although the youngest of British possessions in the Presidency of Bombay, yields to no other province in point of loyalty to her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress of India. We rejoice that your Excellency has taken such an early opportunity of visiting this remote corner of the Presidency entrusted to your Excellency's fostering care, not only because this town is thus afforded an opportunity of expressing its loyalty and of offering your Excellencies a welcome, but also because we feel assured that having learnt the wants and wishes of the town at first hand, your Excellency will be the more inclined to further them, so far as it lies in your Excellency's power.

One of the disabilities under which Hyderabad formerly suffered has now been removed by the completion of the line of railway over which your Excellency has travelled when journeying hither, and after long waiting we find ourselves placed in direct railway communication with the seat of your Excellency's Government, and thus brought nearer to it. Henceforward the journey from Hyderabad to Bombay will be of no longer duration than forty-eight hours, while the unpleasantness of a sea voyage during the monsoon season will no longer have to be endured by travellers. The opening of the magnificent bridge over the Indus between Gidu and Kotri has greatly increased facilities for traffic, and we trust that in course of time this will be supplemented by the construction of the various small feeder lines which have been considered necessary, and, we believe, have been discussed from time to time. While grateful for the advantages which have already been conferred upon the town in the above respects, we would yet humbly commend to your Excellency's attention the proposed shorter route to Bombay via Cutch and at Kathiawar, of which we understand a survey has been effected, although the carrying out of the project has not been sanctioned.

Your Excellency is doubtless aware that the town of Hyderabad has borne its full share of the misery caused by the outbreak of plague in Hyderabad. Thrice has it been visited by severe epidemics, and we fervently pray that the immunity which we have enjoyed during the current year may not be interrupted by a fourth. These epidemics have cast a very heavy burden upon the finances of the Municipality, and the liabilities which have been incurred on carrying out plague measures have yet to be liquidated. The kindness which your Excellency's Government has evinced towards us by recommending that a grant of Rs. 17,000 should be made to the Municipality in order to enable it to pay off the last advance of Rs. 20,000 made by Government in January last has earned our sincere gratitude which we hereby humbly express to your Excellency.

During the last epidemic the Plague Committee reduced, as far as was compatible with its duties to humanity, all Municipal expenditure on plague measures, and we are glad to be able to record that the greater portion even of the money which was expended, was spent on the equipment and maintenance of a hospital, for the relief of sufferers. We trust that should a fourth outbreak be in store for us, we shall find your Excellency's Government as willing to render us pecuniary assistance as it has been in the past.

The most prominent of the needs of this town is the completion of the scheme for a thoroughly good water-supply, a matter which is rendered of greater importance by the requirements of the troops stationed in the Cantonment. This Municipality, has already made strenuous and costly efforts, and has provided the machinery required to bring from the Indus a supply of good drinking water, which is limited only by the capacity of the engines; but costly improvements in several particulars are still needed. We are glad to inform your Excellency that with the advice of the Sanitary Engineer to Government we have been able to purchase and set up engines and boilers of the most economical type in place of the old machinery, at a cost of about two lakhs of rupees. But we have as yet been able to do nothing towards improving the intake of the water and providing of filtering beds and continuous flow tanks. The exact shape which these improvements should take has not yet been definitely decided on. We hope to be able to carry them out gradually, if no further inroads upon our income are made by plague. We venture to bring to your Excellency's notice that Government has not repaid to this Municipality the sum which has been found due by it, after careful consideration by a specially appointed Committee, on account of the increased cost of supplying water to the Cantonment, and we shall be deeply grateful if your Excellency will expedite the payment of this money which the Municipality so badly needs.

The question of an efficient drainage scheme which is naturally bound up with that of the water supply of the town has for some time past engaged our attention. A portion of the city has been furnished with surface drains, but a great deal remains to be done and we regret that of late, on account of the burden of plague on our finances, we have been unable to construct new drains or even to repair the old ones, to any appreciable extent. At considerable expense we have obtained expert advice on this important subject and a carefully prepared scheme is now almost ready but the Municipality has postponed consideration of the question of underground versus surface drains for the present because the state of its finances precludes all possibility of any large expenditure until better times come.

Every address which it has been our good fortune to present to your Excellency's distinguished predecessors during the last ten years has contained a reference to the overcrowded state of our city and to the necessity of providing facilities for its extension. We can not therefore altogether omit this subject from the address which we are presenting to your Excellency to-day, for it is one of the most important reforms that we can hope to carry out. We beg to refer to our oft-repeated request that the sites of the Old Jail and the Forest Depot which are at present in the possession of Government be handed over to the Municipality for the extension of the town. We have been recently informed that Government intend to sell these as building sites by auction, though at one time it was in contemplation to reserve the site of the Old Jail for Civil buildings. While we are glad that the plots referred to are to be rendered available as building sites for the benefit of the general public, we cannot but express our regret at the site of the Old Jail not being handed over to the Municipality in lieu of the much more extensive area acquired from it by Government for the new Central Jail. We venture to submit that the arrangment by which Government is enabled to acquire from the Municipality extensive areas for certain objects without making over to it in exchange the sites which have hitherto been used for those very purposes cannot fail to strike your Excellency as hardly equitable. The area of the Jail acquired from the Municipality is 149333·3 square yards while the area of the site which we are asking in exchange is 28494 square yards only. The Forest Depot again, as it belonged to Government prior to 1885 consisted of 12738 square yards only. Government extended the Depot by including large Municipal plots in it on the ground that every Government requirement was a "Public Object." Now however that that public object has ceased to exist, the land acquired should in all fairness be returned to the Municipality and not made a source of profit to Government.

We also beg leave to refer to the cognate question of improving the health of the townspeople by locating noisome and dangerous trades at a sufficient distance from the town. To this end, we have submitted an application to the Commissioner in Sind to transfer to the Municipality the triangular Fuleli village sites which are the property of Government.

We have offered to take up these sites on a lease for 99 years on payment of a certain occupancy fee and annual rent and hope that our proposals will be accepted by our liberal-minded and sympathetic Commissioner who has ever generously helped us out of our difficulties.

In conclusion we beg once more to thank your Excellencies for the trouble you have taken in visiting our distant and outlying Province which we trust will to some extent be repaid by the interest of the various sights which your Excellencies will see during the course of your tour through it. It is our fervent hope that this is but the first of a series of visits which your Excellencies will pay to Sind.

We beg to subscribe ourselves as your Excellency's most loyal and humble servants.

Mr. James, the Commissioner in Sind then said: Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is customary at these Durbars, when H. E. the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to honour the Durbar with his presence to ask his Excellency kindly to present rewards to the zemindars and officials or other private individuls who have done good service to the State since the last Durbar was held. In this case about a year ago, H. E. Lord Sandhust did us the honour of presiding at it. It has been the custom since the conquest to present deserving persons with token of honour and approval, and I trust that your Excellency will be pleased, like your predecessor, to make these presentations. I will first ask your Excellency to make a presentation to Rao Bahadur Jagatrai, Deputy Collector of Thar and Parkar. This officer is one of the old school. Although he entered the service of Government when it was not the fashion for recruits to have been to high schools or to obtain the degrees of B. A. and M. A., and though he is unacquanted with English, still he is one of the most efficient servants the Government have in this province, and Government have been pleased to raise him to the rank of Deputy Collector, although these posts are only held by gentlemen with a knowledge of English. The good services he has recently done are three-fold. During the outlawry in Thar and Parkar, he unflinchingly assisted in the operations against the outlaws. More recently at a time of extreme misery in the desert, where famine and cholera were severe, he remained at his post scouring the desert from end to end, looking after poor-houses and generally doing efficiently what the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Lucas, prescribed. Mr. Lucas has brought his name forward very prominently and I hope, therefore, your Excellency will be pleased to present him with this sword and afrinama.

His Excellency having made the presentation, the remaining officials and zemindars were presented by the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, and the Collector of Hyderabad who briefly described the services which each had rendered. Mr. Lucas commenced by saying:

Your Excellency,—This is Rao Saheb Govindram, who has done hard work for the last fifteen years, and during the famine managed the largest poor-house in Umerkote, where at one time, there were 700 inmates. Afterwards when famine-stricken emigrants were scattered throughout the taluka, it was his duty to collect the weak and sickly. When cholera raged throughout the taluka he evinced great courage. So large is his taluka that it has been since divided, the charge being too heavy for one Mukhtiarkar, yet he never complained of additional work. His services have been so conspicuously good that I venture to ask your Excellency to reward this most deserving officer.

The Rao Saheb having been presented with a gold watch and afrinama, R. S. Ailmal was next presented by Mr. Lucas as an officer who had worked for nearly thirty years in the forest Department and whose knowledge of the Forest proved of the greatest use when famine prevailed. The zeal and energy displayed by R. S. Ailmal were most praiseworthy. His Excellency then gave the Rao Saheb the reward of a lungi and afrinama. The other presentations were then made. His Excellency then said:

Your Highnesses, Mr. James, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is a pleasant duty to thank you all most sincerely for the very cordial address you have offered to me, welcoming Lady Northcote and myself to this ancient city. Since our arrival a day or two ago in Sind, we have been already privileged to experience the warm hospitality of that great class of zemindars some recognition of whose valuable services to Government has just been made. I am, indeed, glad that my first public appearance in Sind should take place in the picturesque, ancient and historic city of Hyderabad, and I will take this opportunity of saying how much I regret that illness prevents some of those whom I should have had much pleasure in honouring from being here. More particularly it had been my hope, on this occasion, to have the pleasure of decorating K. B. Sirdar Mahomed Yakub with the Order of the Indian Empire, which he has earned so well alike for his services in dacoity and in keeping down the fell ravages of plague and disease both in Bombay and in Karachi, and I trust he may be speedily restored to health again. Gentlemen, in your address you refer to Hyderabad Sind as the recent possession of the Empire of the Crown represented in the Presidency of Bombay. It is true that the Sindhis, as a race, were the last to sow their political wild oats and there was a time, not very long ago, when we learnt to respect them for their warlike qualities. Now I am glad to say, as you most truly put it in your address, though her Majesty has no more loyal and devoted subjects than the people of Sind and it will be my duty and pleasure to lay at the foot of the Throne an expression of your loyal devotion to her Majesty. (Cheers.) Here in this province of Sind, with Mahomedans, Hindus and Europeans, living in perfect harmony, I can assure you that no object can be, or is nearer or dearer both to Lady Northcote's heart and mine than our desire to draw ever closer and closer together those friendly bonds which unite all classes of her Majesty's subjects. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, you naturally take the opportunity of my visit to draw attention to some specific matters in regard to which you invoke Government assistance. In the first place, your address, while recognising the increased railway facilities, represents your desire to see the construction of more feeder lines. Of course, we must postpone any question of the construction of feeder lines until the main line has been completed, and I regret to inform you, if it is any news to the majority of my hearers, that I am advised that the construction of the eight feeder lines on which you set your heart, will involve an expenditure of no less a sum than 95 lakhs of rupees. I am sorry to say that in the present financial condition I see no hope of obtaining that sum for a considerable time. I would moreover remind you that Hyderabad has been peculiarly fortunate in having obtained direct railway communication with Karachi over the Indus, communication with Sukkur and the Punjab by the Rohri-Kotri Line and communication with Shadipalli and Marwar by the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway. So I don't think that Hyderabad has done badly at all in this matter. The next matter to which you draw my attention is the heavy charges which have been imposed upon the Municipal Tax in consequence of the outbreak of plague and most sincerely do I re-echo the hope which your address expresses that you may be spared a recurrence of that fell disease, and if the recommendation which we have made on behalf of the Hyderabad Municipality of the allotment to you of a further sum of Rs. 17,000 is sanctioned, as I hope it will be, the total contribution the Bombay Government will have made to the Municipality on account of plague expenditure will amount to Rs. 47,000 as against a total of Rs. 1,30,000 by the Municipality. And I would repeat what the Viceroy has lately announced in public that it is impossible for Government to defray as Imperial charges the total cost of Municipal expenditure on plague, and the utmost I can say is that if it again happens that there should unhappily be another outbreak of plague in Hyderabad, any specific recommendation that may be made will alway be considered and dealt with by Government in as sympathetic a manner as possible. The third question to which your refer is the question of your water-supply and the extra sum of money which you claim from the Cantonment authorities for the water-supplied to them. Well, gentlemen, as a matter of fact, although that question has been under discussion between yourselves and the military authorities for a considerable time it has been only recently that the matter has been formally brought to the notice of the Bombay Government and I understand it is now being considered by the Military Department of the Government of India. I venture to suggest to the Municipality that it might be well to address a formal representation to Government through the medium of your excellent and esteemed Commissioner and thereby we might expedite a settlement of the question. In the meantime let me strongly urge upon the Municipality not to lose any time in settling such important details as you mentionsd in your address, viz., the improvement of the intake from the Indus the question of filter-beds and a high level water-supply and so on, in order that when your Municipal revenues increase, or you receive an extra contribution from the military authorities you may be able to proceed with the water-works. Now, gentlemen, I would like to say a word about the drainage scheme. The question of drainage and water-supply are closely connected with each other. I am advised by my engineering expert that the character of the land lends itself readily to pipe drainage and I hope you may be able to push on your drainage scheme as rapidly as possible.

You next ask that Government should grant you certain sites, especially the site of the old Jail and the Forest Depot. I will take this opportunity of reminding the Municipality that some years ago Government gave them all the waste lands in the city on the condition of the Municipality making a survey of the city and Government reserved to themselves the right of resuming any portions of land required for public purposes. Therefore as a matter of right it would be impossible for me on behalf of the Bombay Government to admit your claim. So far as regards the Jail site, I am sorry to say that I can hold out no expectation that the claim will be entertained, but as regards the Forest Depot, as the Government only took up the land referred to some fifteen years ago, it is possible that some concession, as a matter of grace, may be made later on. At the same time I must say that the rules are very strict as to the disposal of Government property and valuable sites of land are of the nature of cash assets. I can, therefore, make no binding promise of any kind even that it may be possible to make some concession afterwards.

Lastly as to the question of the localisation of noisome trades, that is a matter which has not been lost sight of and will not be lost sight of. It has been referred to the consideration of a committee, who have not yet reported on it, but whose report, which I hope will be shortly received, will receive careful attention.

I now turn for one moment to the address presented to me on behalf of the Mahomedans. I was very glad to learn from the tenor of your address of the prosperity, which prevails in this district, and especially am I glad to hear of the marked benefit to the country in consequence of irrigation, in which your excellent Commissioner has taken, and still is taking, such deep interest. I can assure the Mahomedans of Hyderabad that, as the representative of the beloved Sovereign who reigns over so many faithful millions of their co-religionists, their interest and prosperity will be ever near my heart. You refer to certain specific subjects in your address and in reference to one of them I would say that the question of extending the provisions of the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act was considered by the Government of Bombay, and it was found that the circumstances are not parallel. Moreover, the whole question of debtor and creditor is at this moment engaging attention and before long a decision may be expected. In regard to the District Municipal Bill I cannot say more to you than I have said to other Municipalities that a Bill dealing with the whole subject has been carefully considered by the Select Committee. That Bill will be published, together with the representations received from all parts of the Presidency, which have all been carefully considered, and when the Bill comes out I hope you will like it. Considering the number of Mahomedans in this Province and the mention made in the address of the progress Mahomedans are making, if they are encouraged to take a keener interest in Municipal affairs, there ought not to be only one Mahomedan representative on the Municipality. I will refer to one more matter only, and that is to draw your attention to the fact that this is the last occasion on which you will have an opportunity of meeting in durbar a gentleman who has for many years shown himself one of the staunchest friends and most valuable administrators that the Province of Sind can boast of. I refer to your excellent Commissioner, Mr. James. (Loud applause.) I have only had the pleasure of being in India a few months and even in the short time I have learnt the value of his services and the untiring zeal and ability which Mr. James brings to the discharge of public duties. (Continued applause.) I can assure the people of Sind that they could never have had a stauncher friend than Mr. James and I feel convinced that you will be glad to listen to the few words of farewell with which I hope he may favour us this afternoon. I feel sure that when the time comes, as it will shortly do, for him to return to the mother-country he will be welcomed there by his fellow-citizens and long and gratefully remembered by the people of Sind. There are others who, I hope, will emulate his example and follow in his footsteps. It only remains to express my heartfelt thanks for the cordial welcome you have accorded to me and to Lady Northcote and to reiterate the hope that before our term of office expires, we may have the pleasure of revisiting your city. (Cheers.)

In responding Mr. James said

Your Excellency,—I scarcely know how to thank your Excellency for the kind, passing kind manner, in which you have referred to me. I am thankful for the permission which your Excellency has given me to bid farewell to the people of Hyderabad town and district. It was my intention in any case to come and bid farewell before leaving Sind and am very thankful indeed, ladies and gentlemen, that such an auspicious opportunity has been given me of meeting you when their Excellencies' kind presence graces the Durbar. I first knew Hyderabad in 1870, when I daresay my esteemed friend the President of the Municipality was still a boy at school. I was Deputy Collector of Kotri (at that time the Assistant or Deputy Collector lived at that town), and I had then the privilege of making the acquantance of H. H. Mir Hásanali Khan. Hyderabad has always held a very large place in my heart I will not detain your Excellencies or the Durbar by saying more of anything personal. I only wish to say God-speed be to all of you. We have had some prosperous seasons and we have had bad ones, but the Sindhis, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, have set their shoulders to the wheel. Whether in coping with outbreaks of plague or stopping up a breach in a canal I have always found them, when called upon by Government, or their immediate representative, willing to come forward and help in every way possible, and it is that quality in them that makes the position of officers in Sind from the Commissioner downwards agreeable. With his Excellency's permission I will now bid you farewell. (Cheers.)

Mr. James then addressed the durbaris in Sindhi. At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Steele having on behalf of the durbaris garlanded their Excellencies, Mr. James and others and presented bouquets and attar, the durbar broke up.

At 4-30 his Excellency returned the visits of their Highnesses the Mirs, driving first to the residence of H. H. Mir Hasanali Khan, C.I.E., where H. H. Mir Abdul Hasan Khan was also present and then to the bungalow of H. H. Mir Haji Nur Mahomed Khan.

The following is the list of residents of Hyderabad who were invited to dine with their Excellencies on Wednesday night, the 20th instant.

Major and Mrs. Lane, R.A.M.C., Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alcock, Major Stevenson, I.M.S., Captain and Mrs. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, Captain and Mrs. Parker, Mr. L. J. Mountford, I.C.S., Mr. Pogson and Rev. Mr. Herbert.

After dinner their Excellencies held a reception in camp. The grounds were prettily illuminated with coloured lamps and Chinese lanterns.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am at one with the views expressed by your correspondent Mr. Polishwalla. The English paper was very sensibly drawn up, saving this translation piece, the rest of the questions were so sensible that not a word of complaint has been heard about them until now. To all intents and purposes the translation piece was indeed a very trying one. As Mr. Polishwalla said "a tangled web" is undoubtedly very true. When a piece beyond the range of juvenile comprehension is set, the question which arises to one is, whether boys' knowledge of Guzerati or English is to be tested. Instead of gauging the calibre of poor candidates in English the piece shows nothing but a tendency towards pedantry.

Let me boldly opine on the subject and say that even a scholar would be at his wit's ends to understand the drift of it. In justice to poor candidates I hope the kind examiners will deal with the subject-matter in hand from a lenient point of view, thereby securing the blessings of poor souls who have left no stone unturned to their respective sphere of duty.—Yours, &c.,

N. S. BATLIWALLA.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

B. B. AND C. I. R. TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities contemplate changing their timings of the local trains I think this an opportune moment to agitate for an additional up-local from Borivli at 7 a. m. Bombay time which would bring those who are due to be in office at 9 a. m., just in time. All will admit that the early hour at which the present train starts, viz., 6-8 a. m., is an inconvenient hour, and beside depositing passengers an hour before time, necessitates one leaving his home at such an early hour as to disorganize all domestic arrangements. I hope the authorities will see the urgency of the request and do their best to minimise the inconvenience now felt by all their passengers from Borivli and Malad.—Yours, &c.,

A PASSENGER.

WOMEN are beginning to recognise the fact that a pretty shoe is not necessarily high-heeled and tapertoed. It is probable that the athletic energetic woman has brought about this change in fashion. She found that it was impossible to bicycle, play tennis, golf and cricket, with cramped feet, and therefore instructed her shoemaker to make her shoes comfortable before all things; then she began to realise that it was possible for them to be smart as well as easy, with the result that not only have walking-shoes adapted themselves to the shape of the foot, but evening shoes also. Miss Marie Tempest, who has been playing in "English Well" in London, has set a fashion which is sure to be largely copied, that of having heels of a different colour from the rest of the shoe. For instance, one pair she wears is of the richest gold thread brocade, with coral-pink stain heels. Another of maize stain have broad stripes of black ribbon and black satin heels; these, though making the foot look somewhat short, are decidedly becoming, and suggest a revival of the fashions of the Stuart period.

THE FIRST WOMAN IN JAPAN.

WHAT Japan owes to the strong hand of its Emperor all the world knows; what its women owe to the enlightenment and common-sense of its Empress it not so well understood. The old Japan thought little of its Empresses. The list of them goes back for half a thousand years before Christ, but, save the King, the present Empress is the first who has been Empress in more than name. Mutsuhito is the first Emperor of his line—and there have been 120 before him—who has given his wife a seat at his table and allowed her any voice in the national councils. She was married to him when he was seventeen the year after his coronation, and together they have raised the standard of the Japanese Court—as they raised the standard of national life—to a height it has never reached before. In the 30 years since her marriage the Empress Haruko has presented the Emperor with one son and four daughters, and the children are all brought up with Western ideas. The Empress rides well, and makes good use of a gymnasium which has been constructed for her benefit in the palace at Tokio, and she has satisfied all the domestic and imperial requirement of her husband so well that Mutsuhito has dedicated numberless poems to her. There was a moment last week which the Empress must have thought would be her last, but it turned out happily that the thing which a madman threw into her carriage was a simple toy of wood and not a bomb, as everybody feared. It would indeed be an irony of fate if the reforming regime in Japan were stained by any foul attack on the dynasty which has led the way out of barbaric darkness into civilised light. The Empress, in her own home and at Court, has used her influence for the development of Japan on Western lines not less zealously than her husband. It is due chiefly to her example that the fashion of stained teeth and shaven eyebrows has died out. The Women's Hospital at Tokio, conducted on principles that would find favour in England, owes its foundation and success largely to her patronage. Empress Haruko has a great admiration for the English Court, and the Princess of Wales is said to be her ideal among royalties.

HISTORIC CADDIES.

"WHAT is the origin of the word 'Caddie'?", asks a correspondent of the "Westminster" "and how came it to be applied to the golfer's runner? In my Webster, date 1880, the only caddy named is that of the tea-tray. But according to a great English classic the caddie of a century and a half ago formed a fraternity celebrated not only for their fleetness of foot but for other qualities, some reprehensible enough. 'There is at Edinburgh,' wrote Mr. Melford to his friend, Sir Watkin Phillips, 'a society or corporation of errand-boys called cawdies who ply in the streets at night with paper lanterns and are very serviceable in carrying messages. These fellows, though shabby in their appearance and rudely familiar in their address, ase wonderfully acute and so noted for fidelity that there is no instance of a cawdy's having betrayed his trust.' Mr. Melford goes on to relate how the cawdies of Leith gave a ball and dinner to the young noblemen and gentlemen attending the races. 'I assure you,' he adds, 'the banquet was both elegant and plentiful, and seasoned with a thousand sallies.' At the close of the feast the president toasted the company, when all his fellows quitted their seats, each man placing himself behind a guest, exclaiming, 'Noo' we're your honours' cawdies again.' But the narrative savours of the time and is not adapted to ears polite. It seems that golf was a pastime for octogenarians in those days. 'I was shown one particular set of golfers,' writes Mr. Melford, 'the youngest of whom was turned four-score. They were all gentlemen of independent fortunes, who had amused themselves with this pastime for the best part of a century, without ever having felt the least alarm from sickness or disgust.' Ladies do not appear to have joined in the game, at any rate they are not named in company of 'the multitude of all ranks, from the senator of justice to the lowest tradesman, mingled together, in their shirts, following the balls with the utmost eagerness.'"

THE COST OF SUPPLYING THE WORLD'S COAL.

AT present the demand for coal by the world's great industries is ahead of the supply; how long it will keep so remains to be seen. Certainly the period will be shortened, so far as Great Britain is concerned, if American coal can be imported at a sufficiently low price—in other words, when American shipowners, or, failing them, coal owners themselves, find it worth their while to build ocean colliers on a sufficiently large scale. The average cost of coal per ton at the pit head in the United States is given on a computation based on the returns for 1896, as 4s. 9 1-2d. per ton, as compared with 5s. 10 1-2d. in the United Kingdom, 6s. 11d. in Germany, 7s. 7d. in Belgium, 8s. 6d. in France, 5s. 9d. in New South Wales, 10s. in New Zealand, and a fraction over 5s. in Japan. If therefore, American coal owners can scarcely yet hope to break, with any profit to themselves, the proverbial record of "sending coals to Newcastle they have still other countries open to them. As competitors, British coal sellers are already begin-ning to feel more severely than may be pleasant the presence of American coal in markets in which English coal has hitherto been supreme.—"Engineering Magazine."

THE HEATING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

IT is to be hoped that the present dearness of coal, so important to railway companies, will draw the attention of railway managers to the waste of fuel caused by the system of open fireplaces in waiting-rooms and booking offices. One central heating place would warm a station of moderate size much more efficiently than does the present system. It would be interesting to know what amount of coal is consumed by the London and North-Western Railway Company, for example, at its different stations merely in warming them. Shareholders in railway companies are singularly apathetic. English railway managers and officials are quite as conservative as those who rule and direct Government offices. Yet the shareholder does nothing to move the former to improvements. It is only by the pressure of the public and of shareholders that railway companies can be kept progressing. Competition has amost had its day so far as English railway companies are concerned, and improvements must be brought about by other means. Any shareholder who will urge the railway companies to adopt more efficient and more economical systems of heating stations will do good service to the public and to the pockets of shareholders.—"Builder."

THE Report on the Rail and River borne trade of the Punjab is never exciting. This year it seems to be duller than usual and there is nothing remarkable to be learnt from the 195 quarto pages of statistics upon which the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner descants with appropriate brevity. The figures, as might be expected, are eloquent of the effects of the famine upon the trade of the Province. The total volume of trade does not, indeed, show any noteworthy decline, owing to considerable operations in grain in anticipation of the famine in the early part of the year. But such decreases as 132 lakhs of rupees in the import of cotton piece-goods, and, of 62 lakhs in the export of wheat, are significant enough of the scarcity that prevailed during the year, growing to actual famine conditions in several districts before the close of the period under review. Another even more significant item is "Hides of cattle (raw)—increased export in lakhs of rupees —67." There is no need to explain that this was due entirely to the severe cattle mortality. It is curious, however, that there was also an increased import of raw hides. The cattle mortality in Central India and Rajputana was so great, that Punjab leather-sellers found it profitable to import the raw hides and to export them after dressing. The leather trade was probably the only interest—if we except subordinate officials—who made anything out of the past famine. Another fact noted in the report is the decrease in the import of wine, ale and beer, amounting in all to about 13 lakhs of rupees. The decrease under "wine" is only partially accounted for by an increase in the import of spirits amounting to 1 1-2 lakhs, while the suggestion is made that the temperance movement in the Army has helped to bring about the falling off in the consumption of ale and beer. The reduced import of wine is probably due to similar causes. The week "peg" as a substitute for sherry and madeira, is as well an outcome of the temperance movement, (though a less direct outcome) as the teetotaller's lemonade.

WILL the war leave its mark upon the social customs and habits of London? Little signs are not wanting that it will. The comfort of the khaki hat, for instance, has been an experience too prolonged, in many cases, to be lightly left aside. The Duke of Norfolk has early set an example, by having a soft black hat, first cousin of the wide-awake, yet with a reminiscence of militarysim in it, made for London wear. He has edified the Carlton Club with it the other day and has already made more than one convert, besides confirming the faith of others.

TENNYSON'S RELIGION.

HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH THE BISHOP OF RIPON.

THE Bishop of Ripon's interesting series of chapters on "The Relgious Element in the Poets," which have been appearing for some months past in the "Sunday Magazine," have reached, in the November number of that periodical, the subject of Tennyson, about whom we have not criticism only, but some personal anecdotes. One book, we are told, which puts the case of the remorselessness of Nature with great force and eloquence of expression—that is, Mr. Winwood Reade's "Martyrdom of Man"—attracted Tennyson's attention, and one day, when Dr. Boyd Carpenter was on a visit at his house, he insisted on his guest taking the volume to his room. Tennyson, as all readers of his poetry know, was painfully impressed with the cruelty of Nature, "red in tooth and claw." Yet, as Dr. Boyd Carpenter observes, he did not yield to "the fascinating and fashionable temptation of bewailing self and abusing existence." This is seen in his lines:

I thank Thee, God, that Thou has made me live,
I seek not for the sorrow and the strife. One only joy
I know, the joy of life.

The poet, as his critic says, has faith in man; he would have men cling to the sunny side in their thoughts of life; he has also confidence in men's power to conquer difficulties; he would not have their activity or their courage paralysed by the shadowy influences of fortune or of fate."

ON HASLEMERE HEATH.

Once, when walking with him over the blossoming heath above Haslemere, we were speaking of these problems of life, I ventured to say that I thought "education" was the key to much that perplexed us. He asented; stood for a moment in thought, and then broke out into the lines, then unpublished:

God let the house of a beast to the soul of a man. Said the man, "Am I your debtor?"
No, said the Lord—make it clean if you can.
And then I'll give you a better.

The longing for the freedom of an existence purged and cleansed from the down-weighing influences and exigencies of the flesh was strong in him, and grew stronger, I think, as life drew to its close. The spirit of Man was like a captive, narrowed and imprisoned; yet the very limitations of the prison-house served for discipline, education, growth. Early in life he had declared that the very pain which springs from aspirations often baffled was the evidence of man's capacity for better things. Low animal contentment was not for beings in whom there lived a spark of what was divine.

I envy not the beast that takes
His license in the field of time,
Unfettered by the sense of crime,
To whom a conscience never wakes.

In the poem entitled "By an Evolutionist," Tennyson pictures old age with its weight of years and infirmities, and he represents man as questioning what use these served.

What hast thou done for me, grim Old Age, save breaking
my bones on the rack?
Would I had passed in the morning that looks so bright from
afar;

OLD AGE.

Done for thee?—Starved the wild beast that was linked to thee eighty years back.
Less weight now for the ladder-of-heaven that hangs on a star.

. . . .

The struggle grows less as age advances; the calm of self-conquest comes.
I have climbed to the snows of age and I gaze at a field in the past.
Where I sank with the body, at times in the sloughs of low desire,
But I hear no yelp of the beast, and the man is quiet at last
As he stands on the heights of his life with the glimpse of a height that is higher.

These utterances express the feelings of the poet's closing years; but as the Bishop of Ripon points out, they are little more than echoes of the thoughts experienced more sweetly and more tenderly in the days of his strength.

SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MEDAL.

IF there is one thing which a soldier prizes above all earthly possessions it is the medal which he has won in war at the risk of his life. The "bubble reputation" sought at the cannon's mouth has its compensation, not merely in popular adulation, but in the little disc of bronze or silver or gold with which a grateful country decorates its warriors. The war against the Boers will lead to an unprecedented issue of medals. What the precise number may be is yet an open question, but there is little doubt that it will be larger than any previous distribution. As a rule, no medal is issued until a campaign is officially announced to be at an end. In that case the War Office publishes an Army Order authorising the issue of a medal to those who have survived the campaign. With regard to the Boer War, no such statement has yet been issued, for the simple reason that the campaign is not yet officially recognised as over. At the same time, a medal has been designed, and is being struck at the Mint. Various speculations have been hazarded as to the nature of the design, but neither the War Office nor the Mint will make any official pronouncement on the subject.

Any description of the medal which has appeared is not only premature, but unauthorised. Inquiries pursued in other directions, however, point to the conclusion that the medal will be something different from any account of it which has yet been published. It will not be a five-pointed star, as has been stated, but an ordinary circular medal. It will be made of silver, will not be composed, as has been stated, of respective rings of bronze, and silver, with a golden centre inside the five points of a star. On the obverse will be the Queen's head. The nature of the design on the reverse is something of a mystery, but we have the authority of an officer of high rank in the Army for stating that it will be divided into two panels, one representing the army and the other the Navy. Towering, as it were, over each will be a figure of Peace, holding a laurel wreath above the heads of the soldiers and sailors. The share of the Army in the operations now drawing to a close was, of course, much more onerous than that of the Navy, but the "Handy Man" distinguished himself so magnificently in the fighting that it is only fair he should have his share of official, as he has already had of public, recognition. In the panel which will represent the land forces there will be shown the different branches of the Imperial Army—Regulars and Colonial and Home Volunteers and Yeomanry who took part.

One point about which there is no dubiety is the nature of the ribbon which will go with the medal. It will consist of five strips. The two outer edges will be scarlet, next will come two strips of Navy blue, and the centre will be a brilliant orange. More than one bar will be awarded, but as yet only two have been settled—Kimberley and Ladysmith. It is highly probable, of course, that a bar will be given for Mafeking, and those who took part in the Paardeberg affair, when Cronje surrendered, expect a bar for that engagement.

AN interesting comment upon the Punjab Land Alienation Bill is contained in the remarks of the Local Government upon the report of the Inspector-General of Registration for 1899-1900. It is noted that the influence of famine in increasing registration business is again illustrated by a fresh rise of the figures, another noticeable feature being the increased number of sales registered as compared with mortgages, the figures for which remain the same as last year. There are only two possible explanations for this, the influence of the Alienation Bill, or the assumption that agriculturists with previously mortgaged lands were compelled to sell in order to obtain further credit. The desire of the money-lending class to obtain possession of land has necessarily been stimulated by the publication of the Bill, and as a result sales and notices to enforce conditional sales have largely increased; while, on the other hand, the execution of mortgages with a condition of sale in default of payment has been checked by the retrospective action of the Bill. It is possible that other mortgages have been to some extent checked by the Bill, but in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor the main reason for such mortgages not having increased in a year of agricultural distress, lies in the fact that a succession of bad seasons has disenchanted the money-lender with regard to land as security. The suggestion of the Inspector-General, that in view of the difficulty in preparing the statement of transfers so as to distinguish between transfers to new and old agriculturists it would be better to revert to the former system, by which a distinction was drawn between zemindars and mahajans or bunnias, should, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, be postponed until the passing of the Bill, when the Financial Commissioner might be asked to advise.

THE King of the Belgians is now the owner of a motor-car that goes at almost lightning pace. While driving the other day in the Bois de Boulogne his Majesty's motor was signalled to by a Ranger to stop. It stopped, and the Ranger advanced doubtless with a view to a charge of furious driving. He asked the name and address of the owner. "His Majesty the King of the Belgians," whispered the driver in the Ranger's ear. "All right," said the latter, and on went the motor.

LIEUT. WAGHORN AND THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

UNDER the title "In the Early Forties," Mr. George M. Smith, of the great publishing house of Smith, Elder, and Co., has contributed to the November number of "The Cornhill Magazine" some interesting recollections of persons he has known in the course of his long and busy career. It was during their early time that he made the acquaintance of Lieutenant Waghorn, the pioneer of the Overland Route to India, of whom we have some amusing anecdotes. The Cornhill house, as will be seen in the following passage, acted as Waghorn's London agents:—

Waghorn was a sailor-like man, short and broad, excitable in a high degree, and of tremendous energy. He really did a very great thing; he opened a new and shorter route of intercourse between the East and the West; but the greatness of his feat was never properly recognised or rewarded. He had an unfortunate gift for quarrelling with people; his energy was unqualified by tact; his temper was explosive. On one occasion I went into my little room and found its floor strewn with fragments of paper; it was a copy of the "Times" which contained an article which did not please Waghorn and he had expressed his sentiments by furiously tearing the paper into the tiniest fragments. More than once Waghorn arrived at 65 Cornhill in the early morning when I was the only member of the staff present. On one occasion he arrived, travel-stained and dirty; he had just landed; and without a word of greeting he shouted, "Have you any one here who can run?" I called in a ticket-porter from the street; Waghorn inquired if he could run. "Yes, sir," said the porter, "if I am paid for it." Waghorn handed him a packet and told him to run with it to the Foreign Office. The ticket-porter was stout and scant of breath; running for him was a lost art. Waghorn watched the man waddling down Cornhill; he burst out with a seafaring expletive, not to be repeated here, ran after the porter, seized him by the coat-tails, which he rent half-way up his back, grasped the packet, rolled the unfortunate porter into the gutter, and ran off himself with the dispatches to the Foreign Office. I had to pick the astonished porter from the gutter and pay him handsomely for his damaged coat and outraged feelings in order to save Waghorn from a charge of assault.

STAMP COLLECTING.

THERE is an almost infinate variety of byways for the stamp collector to choose from (says a writer in "Barter"), but two or three examples must suffice. There is for instance a world of amusement and instruction in collecting postage stamps which have representations of birds, beasts and fishes on them. These "natural history" stamps are issued by Australia, Borneo, Canada, Congo, Newfoundland, Liberia, Perak, the Soudan, etc., and taken together form a delightful and deeply interesting study, both artistic and informative, as well as philatelic. Again, what a charming collection one could gather of view-bearing stamps, such as those of Egypt the United States, and other Republics of America, New Zealand, Newfoundland, and many others land. Akin to these are the stamps showing the industries of a country (the red two cents U. S. A. "Farming in the West" will illustrate my meaning). A similar set shows the history of a country, a sub-variety of which is the discovery of that country as in the case of many American States. Take the U. S. A. 1892 one cent issue, showing old Christopher "Columbus in sight of Land"; what a magnificant "by-path" collection this subject would make—the discovery of America shown by postage stamps. Among the possiblities of such by-paths are collections of telegraph, newspaper, "active service," government offices, and patent medicine stamps; abnormally obliterated stamps, "postage due" or return stamps, poster stamps, stamps diverted to a use other than that originally intended, private postage stamps (such as those used by hotels abroad which have a post office on the premises, and are allowed to issue their own stamps), private companies and corporations, such as steam navigation, or city delivery offices, "locals," receipt stamps (some of those in France and the United States are very imposing of design and large in size), cheque and deed stamps-envelope and wrapper stamps, "franking" stamps registration and postcard stamps, stamps of departed states or changed dependencies (e. g., Alsace, Lorraine, Schleswig-Holstein and Heligoland), commorative, and special purpose stamps.

THE WELL OF ENGLISH UNDEFILED.

MR. Whigham, in the "Morning Post," described Count Waldersee as "walking fastly," Dr. Murray calls "fastly" archaic. The tendency of the English language is to drop the adverbial termination on many occasions. We say "going slow." "Feeling good" is an Americanism, and means something better than "Feeling well," "Feeling fit" is infinitely preferable to "feeling fitly." "Merely" is a word often used when "mere" would be better, and ocasionally used when "merely" is utterly wrong. M. Rhodes's father, when vicar of Bishop Stortford, caused great complaint among his parishioners from the class of curate he would inflict on them. One of them got the nickname of "The Merely Child," the interpretation of which was that in a sermon he had come out with—"Oftentimes cherish we thoughts in our hearts which blush should we, if a merely child were to know." That sentence was read, not delivered extempore. Parson Rhodes also, used to read his sermons at St. Michael's, Bishop Stortford—the parish church with the lofty spire that is such a conspicuous object on the G.E.R. line to Cambridge. Latterly his sermons were well under twelve minutes, but for years they varied between twenty-five minutes and half an hour. Almost the only service at the present time in London resembling that which Mr. Rhodes gave his congregation is that of St. Mary's Islington. Not to go too wide of the subject (would "widely" suit Mr. Whigham better?) it is current English to say "He did him brown," but it is not good to say "He did him brownly."

ACETYLENE V. PETROLEUM.

ACETYLENE may in the future prove to be a very acceptable substitute for petroleum in domestic illuminating power of acetylene," says a writer in "Feilden's Magazine" for November, "is approximately 15 times that of ordinary gas, and since 15 cbm of the latter give as much light as 6 l. (1.32gal.) of petroleum, 1 cbm. of acetylene gas suffices to produce the equivalent amrunt of light. One kilogram of carbide, which furnishes from 300 l. to 330 l. of acetylene gas, therefore is equal in light producing power to 2 l. of petroleum, and even at this moment, when acetylene production is still in its infancy, is cheaper than this quantity of mineral oil. According to Dr. A. Frank, sen., of Charlottenburg, it would require merely the invention of a portable acetylene lamp to oust petroleum from its dominant position in domestic illumination in Germany, though, of course, the carbide production is as yet too restricted to supply the whole demand covered at present by the use of mineral oils, of which Germany imports annually 1,100 million hectolitres. To supplant this import 600,000 tons of carbide would be required, to produce which power-plants aggregating 500,000 to 600,000 h.p. would have to be laid down. Nevertheless, the introduction of acetylene as a source of domestic illumination, as far as the supply suffices, would, according to the expert above mentioned, protect Germany against the effect of all arbitrary and sudden variations in the price of petroleum, and divert a large amount of capital to home industries."

THE mail from Jibutil, which has just arrived, brings the information that the return of Ras Makonnen to Harrar, of which place he is the Govrenor, has been followed by very satisfactory results in the quietening down of the district, more especially of the country, through which the railway which is now under construction will pass. Ras Makonnen has placed guards of Abyssinian soldiers along the entire length of the route of the railway, from the Franco-Abyssinian frontier to Harrar, in order to provide against any such surprise attacks as the Issas delivered some time ago, when a number of Italian labourers and some native workmen were killed. Makonnen has also summoned to Harrar the chiefs through whose country the line is to pass, and has warned them of the necessity of their people being on their good behaviour. It is anticipated that with the arrival of the new Governor at Jibutil and the return of M. Legarde to his post at Addis Abeba the question of the Franco-Abyssinian frontier will again be taken up and discussed, with a view to adequate settlement. The existing frontier agreement has never been officially made public, but it is known that the French sphere only extends to fifty kilometres from the coast, and the French Government is extremely anxious that Menelek should agree to an extension of French territory which would give France the same depth of country from the coast as the British have in the western limits of British Somaliland. Menelek tried very hard to induce Sir Rennell Rodd to agree to curtail the western limits of the British possessions to a strip fifty kilometres broad, urging that as France was satisfied with that, Great Britain should accept the same limits. Sir Rennell Rodd did not see his way to make so great a concession; and ever since the Anglo-Abyssinian agreement the French have been urging Menelek to grant an extension of their sphere so as to make it equal in depth from the coast with the British sphere.

THE LOVE THE FRENCH BEAR US.

RECENT impressions of Paris and Marseilles are re-called to mind vividly by the news of the reception given to Mr. Kruger. As a passenger on board a Messageries steamer, writes a correspondent to the "Pioneer," I cannot speak too gratefully of the personal kindness and attention I received from Frenchmen and women alike. Their invariable urbane politeness made it difficult to realise how much on the surface it lies, for bitter unrelenting hatred is really their attitude "au fond." Fashoda, of course, will never be forgotten, but, even if Fashoda were placarded on every Briton's breast it would be hard to understand their jealousy, their incessant spite and ridiculous aimless lies about us. In military circles, it is particularly apparent. Inwardly they must own up to British valour but externally, nothing is too bad even for a so-called "gentleman" to say against "les perfides Anglais" and their assumption and vain boast of superiority becomes quite childish.

Ah! Madame, wait, till your Queen is dead. In her lifetime there will not be war with us "mais apres!" We'll come round you like vultures "et vous serez eplumes" was the gallant speech of a commander of a French war ship.

"Perhaps—possibly, Commandant. But, how will you reach us? Do not forget that you must first dance a little quadrille of honour with "our" fleet in "our" channel! I fear your small vessel will be "ecrase" and I will say: "The pity of it for her commandant 'etait si gentil.'"

"Reach you Madame! said a General covered with decorations who was Inspector-General of their colonial forces, "Why? We'll never go near your fleet—we'll just throw a bridge across your channel and cross—and London will be—past (as if he was crushing a flea with his thumb and first finger!)

"Bien General and we? Of course we'll sit on our decks smoking cigarettes and wafting kisses to you! Think you that bridge will be allowed—never while an Englishman lives'? "But eloquence and wit were wasted—the French mean to sweep us off the face of the earth without a struggle.

At Colombo, when a large influx of militaires returned from China the canards about us defy description—they were too laughable to be taken seriously, but the same angry note and the same self-assurance rang through everything. The English had behaved shamefully on that famus march to Peking. Instead of sharing the train provided with the Allies, English regiments had seized and filled the train and not one foreigner got a footing, but the French' the brave impayable French, "took their courage in both hands, marched on foot without ceasing that long night and appeared in Peking long before the hated English could reach it, even by steam! And the English, they often showed the white feather, and in fact ran away, but La belle France always saved the situation. Brava—brava! This was the smoking-room gossip. I must do them justice and say it was never said to me but to the Englishmen there.

At a hotel in Marseilles an instance of "grossierete came under my personal notice and I venture to say that no Tommy Atkins, no English "country bumpkin," could ever have been guilty of it. The lady was the only foreigner there, and had chosen the hotel as some French military friends were also breaking their journey there. She had rung for a blotter, pen and paper, and as good luck would have it, caught a reflection of the waiter's face in a mirror as he entered. She feared impertinence, but on opening the blotter, was enlightened. On a sheet of paper was sketched not inartistically a war-ship emitting splendid fury, with legs and arms flying at the masts and disappearing in the water around. Beneath ran an inscription:—"Pour les Anglais, il faut on grand caveau de retraite." Lower was added: "Avec salutations a la dame Anglais."

The waiter hovered, expectant and somewhat curious. The English lady examined the sketch unmoved, and then rose and locked it in her dressing case as if the waiter never existed; she wrote her note "without turning a hair" and gave it to the man to post. She was alone, a foreigner, who was paying well for her accomodation, but instead of remaining a week, she left that evening—so it was skort-sighted policy for that hotel.

In Paris we have lined their streets with gold. The prices this season were preposterous, not only for food and rooms but for everything; millinery and clothes were at most prohibitive prices, and a resident Parisienne informed me that everything was prefixed with one or two figures on account of the influx of foreigners, and that she and other country-women got them at a third of the sum marked. One rarely heard French in the streets in September—it was entirely an English-speaking crowd, Australians Americans, &c., and yet, had I not seen it "with these very eyes of mine," I could never have credited the length to which Anglophobia could be carried. On visiting the South African section of the Exposition, it was impossible to get in at the principal entrance on account of the crush of people responding to the "affiche" on the wall, that those who wished to subscribe to the sympathetic telegram for Kruger's birthday were invited to enter their names in two books at the door. They stood in a "queue" that stretched right over the courtyard, and 30 and 40 deep round the books themselves. We went in by another door, and a large bust of Kruger wreathed with palm and crowned with laurel had a perfect altar of flowering shrubs and bouquets around. On these it would have been difficult to find one inch unoccupied. On them were pinned thousands of cards expressing detestation of us and admiration of the Boers. On Kruger's left breast one was pinned (the official card of a high "functionnaire" of the Republic) and in red ink was clearly written the following outburst of personal hate: "Abas, Chamberlain! Ce cannibale, assoife du sang."

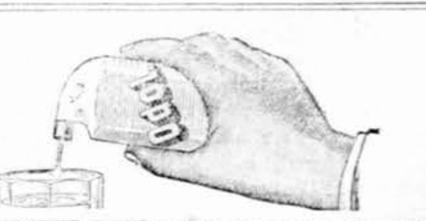
"Defendu a cracher" was affixed everywhere, on account of the sanitary precautions against the plague, but each individual, after placing his card expectorated, with his muttered "A bas les Anglai." The white pillars were simply disfigured with pencilled anathemas against us, and hysterical plaudits of "the brave Boers," and, as I have already said, it needed ocular testimony to believe the extent of such rancour.

"La Mission Marchand" was one of the finest panoramas in the Exposition. It was got up regardless of cost and magnificently mounted, and guides gave the story of his 'indomitable valour." &c. It was vastly interesting, but Fashoda was never mentioned, nor the English alluded to. A French military man simply laughed to scorn my assertion that after all, Marchand was helped by Kitchener out of a nasty place. The idea was quite novel and intensely amusing. I had to refrain, by politeness, from adding that Kitchener saved his life.

One might write an exhaustive treatise "On the Ethics of True Politeness," and present it gratis to our amiable friends on the other side of the Channel. It would be better occupation than the Chateaux d'Espagne they now parslyse their intellects with where the central figure of the pleasing vision is always a French artillerist pulverising the capital of our unhappy island.

The French declare that no respectable French-woman ever smokes, but that the English fair are heavily addicted to the weed. It is difficult to account for this, as I never saw an Englishwoman smoke on any ship or anywhere on the Continent.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

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is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

AMONG the subjects which will probably be taken into earnest consideration in the near future is the question of land transport. The authorities have plenty of experience at their disposal, especially that of Lord Roberts and Sir Redvers Buller, consequently a sound working system ought to be arranged for. The importance of transport cannot be overrated, writes the "Broad Arrow" especially in the case of British troops, who are often unable to avail themselves of railway carriage, and, their theatre of war being varied, are obliged to use transport of an equally varied description. It is obvious that even if the scene of operations admitted of what is termed normal European carriage, it would be impossible to keep up in peace time anything like the "personnel" which would be needed in war. Hence an endeavour should be made to secure expansiveness in this respect. Local transport will always have to be largely employed, but this local transport will have to be superintended by a certain number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men carefully trained to the work. As to non-commissioned officers and men, a large number could be obtained from the Reservists of the Army Service Corps, and steps should be taken to secure as large a Reserve of this branch as can be managed. As to the officers, the Indian system should be adopted—i.e., a proportion of officers of both the Regular and Auxiliary Forces should be encouraged to go through a course of instruction at our large camps. Thus with very little cost we could provide ourselves with at least two or three hundred officers, who would on the breaking out of war be available for this important duty. An endeavour should also be made to obtain a certain number of officers skilled in dealing with camel and coolie transport, for we can never tell what the means of transport will be.

Captain Gerald Langley, of the Nile, having left the Hamoaze to proceed to Portland to join the Reserve Squadron, the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport will, for at least a month, be without a flag-captain. Though apparently of no great impertance, it really implies that the port admiral has no officer of proper seniority to undertake minor inspections of ships, preside at ordinary inquiries, and carry out other staff duties, without calling on the captains of the scientific establishments, dockyeard or fleet reserves, or training ship, whose time is well occupied in performing their own important duties. It is somewhat inconsistent that while the general officer in command at Devonport has a chief of the staff and lesser luminaries to assist him, the naval Commander-in-Chief has, virtually, only a personal staff, as his flag-captain may, at any moment, have to proceed to sea, and will in future be absent three months in each year when the Reserve Squadron assembles for that number of evolutionary cruises. The ten tenders and the accountant staff that were recently transferred to the port guardship from the general depot now revert, temporarily, to that establishment during the Nile's absence. This inconvenience can be easily remedied.

Sir William Butler is clearly a man of action, observes the "United Services Gazette." The field days which have been carried on at Aldershot since his advent there have been of an unwonted practical and instructive character, and now that the season for such exercises has gone by, he has turned his attention to the training of the troops under his command in long-range musketry fire. The necessity for such training has long been recognised in our army. In the text-book on Minor Tactics in use at our Military Colleges it is laid down that the advantages derivable from long-range fire can only be obtained by the previous careful training of officers and men, individually and collectively, in its employment. But with this and similar expressions of opinion our military authorities have hitherto remained content. No continued attempt has been made to exercise troops systematically in really long-range firing. Sir William Butler has, however, taken advantage of the opportunity offered him by his temporary command at Aldershot to take some steps in this direction. Last week and this week targets of khaki canvas were set up to represent a brigade of infantry in quarter column, and upon these fire was opened on the first occasion at 2,200, and on the second at 2,900 yards. On both occasions the screens were found to be freely perforated.—

In the "Rivista Marittima," of October, is contained the official account of the Duke of the Abruzzi's expedition to the Polar regions, accompanied by portraits of the Duke himself, of Captain Cagni who accomplished the "Farthest North," and of some other officers. Our readers will be glad to be informed of this fact. It will be remembered that Nansen's achievement took him to latitude 86 deg. 14 min. Unfortunately the Duke of the Abruzzi, owing to a severe frostbite, was compelled to submit to the amputation of the extreme phalanges of two fingers of his left hand, and thus had to leave the command in the hands of Captain Cagni. That gallant and enterprising officer, accompanied by three men whose names deserve to be recorded—Canepa, Petigax, and Fenouillet—proceeded with sledges, and attained a northern latitude of 86 deg. 33 min. approximately in the 65th degree of East Longitude. They discovered that Petermann Land which Payer thought he saw, does not exist. The story given by the "Rivista Marittima" is full of interest, and is a record of enterprise, endurance, and hardship cheerfully borne, of which the Italians may be proud.

Once again does the heading "The Invasion of England" attract attention. It is the title of an article by Captain Vignot, in the "Marine Francaise" of October 15, with an object lesson. In February, 1692, Louis XIV. conceived a new project for a descent upon England, which ended by the burning of his fleet at La Hogue. Tourville's fleet was to set sail on April 20, and twenty ships from Toulon, commanded by D'Estrees, was to transport the invading force under command of Marshal de Bellefonds. The troops were to embark at La Hogue, where, at a bad time of the year 300 transports, seventy ships of the line, 18,000 infantry, 4,000 horses and guns, munitions, and stores were to be assembled. Seamen were wanting, not all the ships were ready, and D'Estrees failed to arrive. But no choice remained to Tourville; the royal orders had left him no discretion at all. The ships were to leave Brest on the appointed day, even if the English should prove to be in superior numbers outside, and Tourville was to engage this adversary in whatever strength they might be, and to pursue them to their ports; and if he should be unsuccessful, he was to save the army as well as he could. He was to fight with tenacity—"opiniatre le combat"—so that even if he were at a disadvantage the descent of the troops might still take place. Captain Vignot says these blind orders marked the abandonment by France of her attempt to command the sea. If Tourville had been left to act at his own discretion, "England would have been invaded, France would probably have remained the great naval Power of the West, there would have been no Nile, no Trafalgar, no Fashoda," This is an historical judgment which must be taken for what it is worth. It is intended to attract attention to the subject once more, and Captain Vignot says that there are two schools in France—one comprising those who would concentrate effort entirely upon an invasion of England, the other consisting of those who advocate more extended effort and an attack upon our colonies and commerce. He proposes to discuss the merits of the two policies later on.

An anonymous writer in the same publication is quite convinced that the argument which has arisen concerning the Boiler Committee has brought about the retirement of "Lord" Goschen. According to this authority, Mr. Goschen's "mistake" in this matter outweighed all the good he has done for the British Navy. Apparently the writer's opinions are deduced from the speech of "Sir" Arnold Forster in the House of Commons, which is said to have had a profound effect upon the British public. These remarks show how easy it is even for men who know their subject to fall into errors in regard to the affairs of other countries than their own.

It is interesting to learn that the French Government has been at great pains to facilitate telegraphic communication between officers and men serving with the expeditionary corps in China and their friends at home. Telegrams are transmitted at one-half the usual tariff the condition being that they shall relate to family affairs and shall be transmitted in a collective telegram through the office in Paris to the Commander-in-Chief For every ship special telegraphic addresses have been aranged distinct in each case for officers, warrant officers, petty officers and seamen and in tha same way for the various branches of the military forces. Moreover the telegraph company have decided that sailors and solediers as well as their relatives and friends in France may make use of telegraphic addresses previously arranged these sharing the benefit of the half-rate-fee and being registered without charge. The official telegraphic addresses have been published in the usual channels for such communications.

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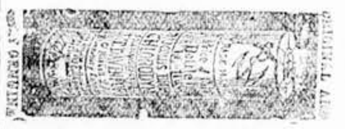

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.
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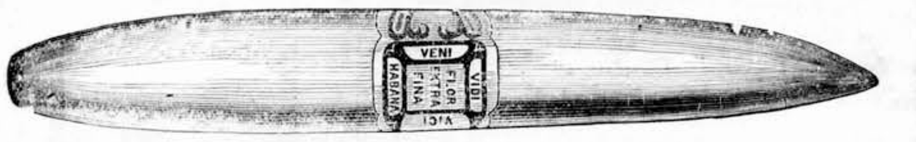

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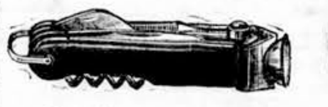
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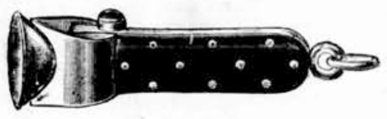
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Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.

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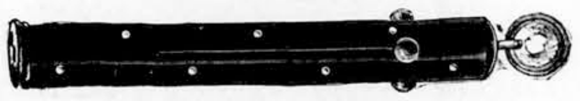
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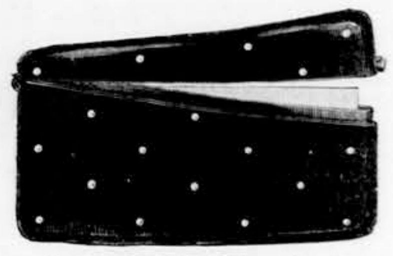
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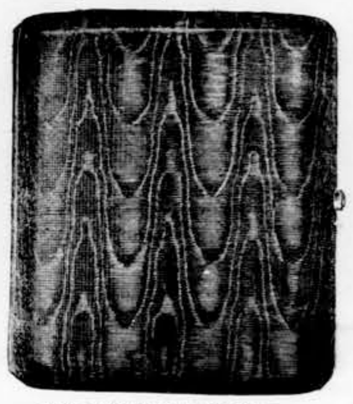
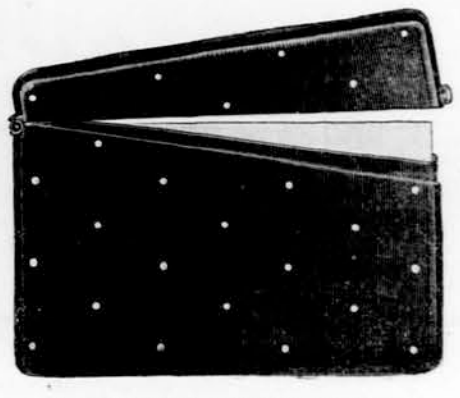

Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19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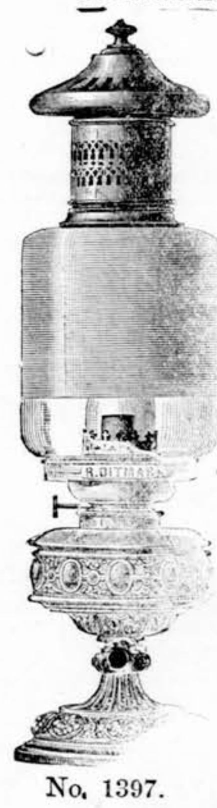

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